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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Newspaper Decisions.

1. A paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether to his name or another's, or whether subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Another Day of Beach—The End not Visible—No New Ground Broken.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Brooklyn City Court room was again filled this morning, and the audience included many ladies. The plaintiff, Mr. Beach and ex-Judge Fullerton were in their places before the jury took their seats. The defendant was absent when the court was opened, but was represented by his wife and his brother Edward. Mr. Beach, at five minutes after eleven, continued his address.

He referred to the West charges, in which Tilton had been arraigned for slandering his pastor. Then, said counsel, followed the council of the church, in which Tilton took no part, owing to the request of Beecher that he would not do so. There was a remarkable letter in this connection, written by Beecher to Moulton, dated March 25, 1874. In it Beecher says that the course pursued by Dr. Storrs was an unspeakable outrage, that the professions of friendship advanced by Dr. Storrs were hollow and insincere, and that he was trying to goad Tilton into attacking him (Beecher). This letter clearly showed the jury the state of mind Beecher was in. Why did he dread the appearance of Tilton before the council? He was afraid of any investigation being made which would disclose the relations he held with Tilton's family. Counsel had spoken to them before about the Bacon letter, and he read to them a portion of Tilton's cross-examination in reference to that letter. The evidence in question tended to show that Tilton had written the letter for the purpose of vindicating his wife and family. The jury could see under what circumstances the Bacon letter was written. Dr. Bacon had given birth to all the epithets used against Tilton in this trial. He called him a knave and a dog, and instead of being this he was acting with magnanimity and generosity toward Beecher, as the latter's letters will show. Could not Beecher have stated then what he did before the church investigating committee? If he had done so, there would have been no Bacon letter and no disturbance, and there would have been no appeal to the public by Theodore Tilton. All these things arose from the cowardice of Henry Ward Beecher. Then followed the investigating committee, called by Beecher shortly after the publication of the Bacon letter. Most certainly Tilton was not responsible for that committee, and both Tilton and Moulton worked with assiduity to prevent any exposure of the scandal to the public by this committee.

We come now to the Bowen letter, which Tilton testified was instigated by the story told to him by Bowen, who urged him to make the demand that Beecher should leave his pulpit and Brooklyn, and Bowen promised to support his demand and carry the letter to Beecher. We put Bowen on the stand with this paper standing on the record. Theodore Tilton defied all contradiction, and Bowen was not asked by the other side whether he was not the author of that demand, whether he did not promise to sustain this demand, and whether he did not promise friendship to Beecher. Why was not Oliver Johnson asked about this? This omission on the part of the defense was the highest testimonial which could be given to Tilton's integrity. There was not a single word of discredit or denial on the part of this evidence given by Tilton, and it was part of the defense to put forth that Henry Ward Beecher was too pure ever to be suspected of sin. Counsel then passed to the consideration of the Tripartite Covenant, and said the part signed by Bowen was carefully and cautiously drawn. When Tilton contemplated any action he was guided by Beecher, Moulton and Mrs. Tilton, to avoid any exposure likely to follow. The jury had seen how Moulton operated and worked, supported by Tilton, to keep this matter quiet, and avoid all agitation and disturbance of this scandal, but Tilton was not aware of the investigating committee being appointed until told of it by his wife. Was it a noble, just measure to select this committee from the members of the church? How arduous were the labors and deliberations of Beecher, Shearman and Tracy in selecting this committee—in the homely but expressive phrase, packing the court—and parading to the world the courage of Beecher in thus defying the charges and inviting investigation—gathering these men, whose opinions were already formed, to acquit Beecher! Did not that committee know that it was a controversy between Tilton and Beecher, for life or death? This was a star chamber investigation, held with closed doors, and Tilton's wife, enticed from home and taken before them, implicated her husband with charges which, if proved to be true, rendered him infamous—drawn away altogether from her home and now relying and living on the charity dispensed by Plymouth church. Where were the several witnesses—Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Morse and others—whom the committee knew possessed certain knowledge which would guide them in their deliberations? And why was no attempt made to get them before that court and become possessed of their information? This committee served the purposes for which it was called, and rendered a verdict which was held up to the scorn of all the world. Could Tilton be blamed, under the circumstances, for standing up alone under this controversy and defending himself before this committee? His household disrupted, his wife a fugitive from her home, represented as a brute in his family relations—was this man to sit quiet, knowing the falseness of the accusations against him?

What should Tilton and Bowen do under the circumstances? Counsel did not know what the jury would do, but Mr. Tilton knew his wife had left her home forever and Henry Ward Beecher required her in order that he might triumph. The wife must do something to remove the effects of the accusations against Beecher made to her husband; hence her flight from her home, her appearance before the committee and her living with the Ovingtons. The jury could vindicate the character of Theodore Tilton, but that would not change his future much. Tilton would yet emerge from these shades. It was the merit of great characters that they always did, and though Tilton had abandoned her home and it was almost cheerless, he would yet redeem himself in the eyes of the world. Counsel said, addressing the Court, that Mr. Evarts had stated that it was impossible for the jury to convict on the testimony of the accusing party, but they had the confessions of both parties, and Mr. Beach claimed the full capacity of Mr. Beecher's confession to warrant a conviction from the jury. Counsel quoted the English cases of Harris vs. Harris and Mortimer vs. Mortimer in support of his argument. Counsel cited the case of Burgess vs. Burgess, in the Second of Tagger's Consistory, and argued that Mr. Evarts was in error when he represented that the force of the evidence was restricted by the rules of law governing criminal trials, and counsel stated that under this view of the matter he would proceed to discuss the evidence. Mr. Beach also quoted from the cases of Billings vs. Billings and Brammell vs. Brammell, to show when an attachment existed and opportunities occurred there could be little doubt that the appetite had been indulged. At this point recess was taken.

After recess, Mr. Beach resumed his argument, and cited a decision of Lord Stowell in opposition to the position of Mr. Evarts that the evidence of guilt in a case like this must exclude a reasonable doubt in order to justify a verdict against the accused party. He then argued that the Court should instruct the jury that the theory of law advanced by Mr. Evarts was unsound and erroneous. The charge in this case was seduction and adultery, and the answer to it was blackmail and conspiracy. At the first step that the jury took to investigate these charges, they were confronted by the figure of Elizabeth R. Tilton. Could they believe that Mrs. Tilton, loving Mr. Beecher as Mr. Beecher had said he believed she did, and she with scandalous impudence appeared in this court to give him her support when the final struggle between lover and husband came—could they believe that she was the central figure in a conspiracy against Mr. Beecher? Could they believe that this woman, a wife and a mother, at the mere bidding of her husband, had manufactured a false charge against her pastor which involved her own infamy? This was one of those incredible propositions which the mind at once rejected. Then, however low any man might think Mr. Tilton's character to be, could any man believe his degradation to be so great that he would deliberately enter into a conspiracy which was founded upon the pretended infamy of his wife? Then what could be said of such a conspiracy? Money? He wanted none; he was living in comparative luxury, upon the product of his pen and his labor, at the time when he obtained his wife's confession in July, 1870. Was it fame? He wanted none; he had obtained a high literary reputation throughout the country and held an enviable rank as an editor, author and orator. If this charge was true, not only had Tilton and Moulton degraded themselves in fact, but Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Bradshaw had done the like for the sake of Theodore Tilton; and Mrs. Tilton had ruined her good name for the same purpose. If this was a conspiracy to extort money, why was Mr. Beecher's offer not accepted when he volunteered to aid in paying off the mortgage upon Mr. Tilton's house, as testified by Mr. Beecher himself? But what had struck his mind most forcibly, as utterly destroying this idea of blackmail, was Beecher's own reluctant admission, under cross-examination, that he believed Tilton was sincere in his accusation on the night of December 30, 1870. How could this be reconciled with any idea of a conspiracy which was organized in that month? When Mr. Beecher made that admission he stamped the whole theory of conspiracy and blackmail as an absurdity. Imagine, gentlemen, these two men engaging in a conspiracy to extort money from Mr. Beecher and believing him (Beecher) to be innocent. How did the jury think he would treat these charges, knowing him as they did? Would he have cowed before them, or yielded to them? Oh! no, said the speaker, he would have turned, on the first breath of accusation, and trampled the accuser in the dust in his righteous indignation. It was perfectly amazing that Mr. Beecher should go harboring and fondling the blackmailers and day after day uttering the noblest tributes to their characters. Counsel alluded to the endeavors made by Shearman and Tracy to imbue Mr. Beecher with the idea that these men were blackmailers, and Beecher's struggles against that thought.

Counsel then reverted to the charge against the defendant, and said that if his evidence was to be believed and he never had a stain on his garments or his conscience, then the case was clear. But if there was not a clear denial of these charges down on the record, then Mr. Beecher was a guilty man. The question was whether Henry Ward Beecher could be allowed to come on to the stand and overturn all this mass of testimony against him by his own unsupported word. He read to the jury the letter of retraction, and said that from the terms used it was evident that in the letter of confession much stronger terms were used. The body of the paper says: "I gave a paper inculpating my friend, Henry Ward Beecher," and it was preposterous from this to believe that the letter of confession only charged improper solicitations. When had this lady subjected herself to the domination of her husband? Had been subjected to his will in opposition to the wishes of Beecher? Tell me that, if you can, said counsel. Why, this woman had dedicated her soul to Henry Ward Beecher. Imagine Mr. Beecher telling this woman of this letter of confession being his death-blow, and talking about the counsel of ministers in 1870, before there ever was a breath about it. Was this statement to her husband all the imagination of Tilton? Did he invent it, or how did he know of these arrangements of Beecher's, or how did he know that Beecher, in the prostration of the moment, had used the same words he had used at Moulton's about his being ruined man? And yet the jury was asked to believe that this paper was written by this lady acting under the control and at the dictation of her husband!

The court here adjourned.

TWEED RELEASED.

The Court of Appeals Reverses the Judgment of the Lower Courts—The Boss to be Rearrested in the Civil Suits.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Court of Appeals has unanimously reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Wm. M. Tweed, and has ordered his discharge. The opinion of the Court is lengthy, and recites the case fully. It holds that the Court of Oyer and Terminer exceeded its jurisdiction in sentencing Tweed to cumulative punishment and pronouncing several judgments on a single indictment. The power of the court in the case was exhausted by one sentence, to imprisonment for one year and the payment of a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. The jurisdiction of the court over the prisoner is now exhausted, as though no prosecution had ever been instituted against him. The indictment in Tweed's case is probably without precedent, and the only justification for the sentence is in the fact that great wrong had been perpetrated. The punishment for a single misdemeanor seemed inadequate, owing to the excited state of the public mind, and Tweed's convictions were for what seemed to be thought approximate vindication of justice and punishment of the offender. The Court holds that neither malice nor true motives can be advanced as illegal acts, and orders that the judgment and orders of the Supreme Court and of the Oyer and Terminer be reversed and the prisoner discharged.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The news that the Court of Appeals had finally decided in favor of Tweed and ordered his release from the penitentiary, circulated to-day through the city with great rapidity, and for the time takes precedence of the Beecher-Tilton trial. Sheriff Connor is taken every precaution to secure the arrest of Tweed immediately upon his discharge. Deputy Sheriff Magonigle, furnished with an order of arrest in the civil suits, has been stationed on Blackwell's Island for several days, and will arrest the ex-Tammany chief before he has long enjoyed his new found liberty. Unless he is provided with securities to the amount of three million dollars, he will be taken to Ludlow street jail, and even if he could supply that amount of bail it is understood that he would again be taken into custody on another suit in which an equal amount of security would be demanded. The order of arrest in the civil suits is signed by Judge Davis, who was the presiding judge at Tweed's trial.

HOMEOPATHY.

Meeting of National Association at Put-in-Bay.

PUT-IN-BAY, June 15.—The National Association of Homeopathic Physicians is now in session at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, with an attendance of over 200 members and delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, and a large number of ladies. The association was called to order at half-past 9 o'clock this morning by the Vice President, Dr. E. Gleason, of La Crosse, Wis., President Dr. W. H. Holcomb, of New Orleans, being necessarily absent on account of ill-health.

The President's address was read by the General Secretary, Dr. R. J. McClatchey, of Philadelphia. The address was entitled "The Historical Significancy of Homeopathy." It was an able and interesting effort, and was listened to with marked attention.

The report of the Necrologist was then read, giving a brief statement of the demises of members of the year. Its reading was followed by the presentation of the report of the Committee on Publication. This report stated that the proceedings of the preceding session, held last June at Niagara Falls, had been published in a handsome octavo volume of 900 pages and distributed to the members.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned While Bathing.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—While an excursion party was bathing at Arkwright Island, yesterday, they were carried out to sea and, before a rescue could be effected, Frank C. O'Driscoll, merchant of this city, and Charles R. Johnson, a clerk, were drowned.

Coroner's Investigation of the Boston Explosion.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Coroner's jury in the case of James M. Trawley, a victim of the Lagrange street explosion, returned a verdict this evening, laying the accident to the careless or criminally intentional use of some powerful explosive on the part of some one other than the proprietor of the store.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Falling barometer, light variable winds, mostly from northeast to southwest, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rain.

The Nebraska grasshoppers are passing northward and doing little or no damage.

The steamer Colorado sailed yesterday from San Francisco, for Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

The distillery of W. R. Jewett, known as the Aurora, at St. Louis, was yesterday seized by order of Commissioner Pratt.

Hon. James B. McKean, late Chief Justice of Utah, was yesterday admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the Territory.

The schedule of assets and liabilities of Abraham Jackson, the Boston lawyer charged with being a defaulter, shows liabilities $417,720, assets $151,618.

The steamers France, from Havre; Cornwall, from Bristol; Othello, from Hull; State of Maine, from Antwerp, and Scythia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The schooner Watertown arrived at Port Colbourne, from Chicago, yesterday, under the management of the mate, who reports that Captain Vansaackle died the sixth day after leaving Chicago.

The confederate graves at Paris, Kentucky, were decorated yesterday. Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn delivered the oration, a poem was read by Major Henry T. Stanton, and Dr. R. L. Dabney, of Union Theological Seminary, of Hampden, delivered an eulogy on Stonewall Jackson.

A sensation has been created by the publication in the St. Petersburg *Galos* of an article advocating an alliance between Russia and England, because that, between the three, the Emperor has lost the power of guaranteeing peace, since one member thereof has been suspected of warlike designs.

The Coming Flour.

Something new. See cut and advertisement on this page. This flour is destined to be the popular flour for those desiring good bread.

MAINE.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Selden Connor Nominated for Governor.

PORTLAND, June 15.—The State Republican Convention met this morning, W. W. Thomas, Jr., presiding. After the Committee on Permanent Organization had been appointed, President Thomas and Hon. Eugene Hale made addresses, and the Convention took a recess.

On reassembling the committees reported, and a series of resolutions were adopted, strong in party tone. The salient points were as follows: That the union of States must be maintained at all hazards; that the government is that of a nation, not of a confederacy; that local self-government in matters purely local must be adhered to; that there can be no legitimate conflict between the powers of the nation and of any State; that a sound currency, based on coin and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people; and that the most kindly and friendly relations should be cultivated between all sections of the country.

Upon the first ballot Gen. Selden Connor was nominated for Governor, receiving 497 out of 502 votes.

MINER'S STRIKE BROKEN.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's Men Give in—Eleven Thousand Repentant Ones—General Resumption to Follow—Clearfield Rioters Sentenced—The Kingston Gunpowder Plot—Resumption in the Schuylkill Region.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—The long strike is ended. The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company made an unconditional surrender, through their delegates, last night, at a meeting with Mr. Parish. A dozen or more meetings were held yesterday at different places. At Ashby a delegation of seventy German miners went to the meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption. Their object became known to the leaders and they were excluded from the meeting. They then held a meeting of their own and decided to be governed no longer by the association. At another meeting the Irish and Welsh disagreed, and the former withdrew. At other meetings there was also a lack of harmony, and during the course of the day there was a general disagreement as to future action. The mass of miners were in favor of going to work, but the leaders fought hard against it. The sentiment was too strong for them longer to control, and a part yielded. In the evening a mass meeting was held, and delegates then went to Mr. Parish's office, when a long and harmonious conference took place, which ended in an agreement to go to work upon the company's terms. No concessions whatever were made by the company. The men stated that they had made a mistake in holding out so long on making a strike, and they were now in want of the necessaries of life and eager to have work immediately. This company employs eleven thousand men, and all of their works will be started as soon as possible. The miners of individual operators will follow the men of this company, and there will be a general resumption in the Wyoming region.

SENTENCE OF CLEARFIELD RIOTERS.

CLEARFIELD, PA., June 15.—The thirty-two striking miners who were found guilty last evening of conspiracy and riot, were called for sentence this afternoon. Judge Orvis divided the criminals into three classes, and pronounced sentence as follows:

The first class consisted of John H. Joyce, President of the Miners' Union in this region; John J. Maloney, Secretary of the Union; Ralph Marsh, George McGowan, Thomas Burchdale and Mathies Mayer, who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, twenty-five dollars fine and undergo an imprisonment of one year.

The second class consisted of thirteen others, who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of twenty-five dollars each and an imprisonment of six months.

There were thirteen of the third class, on whom sentence was suspended, it being considered that they acted under the advice of the leaders. Xingo Parks, Secretary of the National Union, was present. After the sentences were pronounced he seemed terribly chagrined, and left hastily.

THE KINGSTON OUTRAGE.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—John McCue was arrested to-day as the person who put two kegs of powder and a lighted fuse into Curry's saloon, in Kingston, Saturday night. The proof was strong against him, and he was held in $10,000 bail.

RESUMPTION IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

POTTSVILLE, June 15.—Telegrams received from the northern section of Schuylkill state that a number of collieries resumed work this morning, among them several of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's mines. Several mines in the vicinity of Shenandoah are working full force, and it was necessary to turn a number of men away who had applied for work.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Seventh Annual Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The seventh annual meeting of the National Board of Trade commenced here to-day at the rooms of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. John Welsh, President of the Board of Trade of this city, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Hon Wm. E. Smith, of Milwaukee. The seventh annual report of the Executive Council was read.

Frank Fraley, of Philadelphia, was re-elected President, and in a few suitable remarks thanked the Board for the honor conferred. The election of fourteen Vice Presidents, who with the President form the Executive Council of the Board, was then proceeded with.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: Samuel P. Thompson, of Baltimore; B. C. Nourse, of Boston; Geo. M. Howe, of Chicago; S. F. Covington, of Cincinnati; G. D. Hayes, of Detroit; W. E. Smith, of Milwaukee; Wm. Grosvenor, of St. Louis; George Opdyke, of New York; Franklin Edson, of New York; C. J. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; T. C. Hersey, of Portland; Wm. Grosvenor, of Providence; Thos. H. Price, of Mobile, and G. N. Allen, of Philadelphia.

The reports of committees being in order, the Committee on Transportation presented their report, action on the same being deferred for the present. It treats of the effect upon the cost of transportation of combinations between railway companies, of leased roads, of the conduct of fast freight lines, of the tariff upon iron, of watering stock, &c.

A communication was read from the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the admission of the New York Cheap Transportation Company and the Scranton Board of Trade. Both were admitted.

The resolutions of the Baltimore meeting denouncing the capitation tax collected from immigrants as unjust and odious, was discussed and then laid on the table. The Board then adjourned until to-morrow. This evening the Executive Council held a private session.

FIRE AND ROBBERY.

Store Robbed and Fired in Newfield, New York—Every Place of Business in the Village Destroyed—Loss by Fire $80,000—By Robbery $151,000.

ITHACA, June 15.—This morning the store of Farrington Bros. & Co., at Newfield, was broken into, the safe blown open and the building fired. The flames spread rapidly in every direction. Two dwellings, one hotel and every place of business in the village were burned. The burglar safe was robbed of $500 in money, and bonds, notes, &c., all worth about $151,000. The loss by fire is estimated at $80,000; insurance $17,400. A reward of $500 has been offered by the Sheriff for the apprehension and conviction of the burglars who started the fire.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Whisky Indictments at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Indictments have been found against Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this district, Col. John H. Joyce, Alfred Bevis and Edward Dillon, of Kingston, and fifteen men appeared in the United States District Court to-day. The charge against McDonald and Joyce is marked on the criminal docket "for destroying public records," and that against Bevis and Frazier is "for the removal and concealment of spirits, and failing to efface stamps and brands." Judge Treat fixed the bonds for McDonald and Joyce at $10,000, Frazier $5,000 and Bevis $2,500.

Superintendent of Philadelphia Burial Grounds under Suspicion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Wm. Taylor, Superintendent of the city burial grounds, was to-day held in $1,000 bail on the charge of trafficking in dead bodies.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sixth Auditor Sheats Removed—Chief Clerk McGrew Appointed—Government Printers to be Discharged—Interesting Time Expected at West Point Commencement—The Sioux Commission Complete—The President Congratulates the Czar on the Birth of a Granddaughter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1875.

Change in the Sixth Auditor's Office.

In view of the necessity of the presence of a Sixth Auditor competent to give his bureau the reorganization demanded by the recent act of Congress, J. M. McGrew, of Ohio, at present Chief Clerk of the bureau, has been appointed Auditor, and his commission has been sent to the President for signature. Mr. McGrew first entered the Department in 1862, and has held his present appointment since 1864. In point of efficiency his appointment will be satisfactory. He is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is also acceptable to the Postmaster General, the accounts of whose Department pass through his bureau.

Sheats, the Sixth Auditor, supposed to have left for Alabama several weeks ago, has not been out of the city, nor has he been seen at his post of duty. His brief official life has not been very satisfactory, and his exit, judging from recent events, will be less so.

West Point Commencement.

The commencement exercises at West Point, this week, will be of unusual interest, as there will be a meeting of the Alumni, which will embrace some of the most prominent officers from the South.

Government Printers to be Discharged.

In the Government printing office, owing to the completion of the bulk of the orders of Congress last session, there will shortly be a large suspension of printers. A small force will be kept on department work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1875.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION COMPLETED.

The Commission to treat with the Sioux has been increased to eight members; as it was not known who would accept and as invitations were extended to more than were actually needed. Eight finally accepted, the following are the names: Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa; Bishop E. R. Ames, of Maryland; F. W. Palmer, of Illinois; Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army; Hon. Abram Comingo, of Missouri; Rev. S. D. Hinman, of Dakota; G. P. Beauvois, of Missouri; J. R. O'Brine, of New York. Jos. W. Dwyer was appointed Secretary. The salary to each will be eight dollars a day, with allowance for necessary expenses.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Jacob H. Sturgeon has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for St. Louis; George H. Butterworth, Gauger for the First Ohio district, and Augustus Neuton for the Fifth Iowa.

TRIAL OF EX-MARSHAL HINDS.

In the Criminal Court, to-day, was commenced the trial of Jerome B. Hinds, late United States Marshal for Alabama, charged with complicity in certain fraudulent mail bids in connection with Clerk Kittles.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES THE CZAR.

The President has addressed a letter to the Czar of Russia, congratulating him upon the birth of a granddaughter. This letter is in reply to one from the Czar informing the President of the event.

COTTON REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Agriculture, in its cotton report for June, states that the threatened reduction in area has not taken place, nor has the reduced area of last year been much enlarged. The comparison in full is as follows: North Carolina 102, South Carolina 103, Georgia 96, Florida 99, Alabama 104, Mississippi 102, Louisiana 101, Texas 108, Arkansas 101, Tennessee 92. The report of condition is the most favorable in the past five seasons, with the exception of that of 1872.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Tornado and Lightning—One Man Killed by Failing Timbers.

QUINCY, Ill., June 15.—A violent tornado and lightning storm passed over the northeastern part of this city last night, continuing from eight till ten o'clock. A large number of houses were leveled to the ground, and in numerous instances severe injuries were sustained. John Menne, a brickmaker, was struck by falling timbers and killed. Trains arriving on all roads reported the tracks considerably damaged. The lightning continued until late in the hour at night, though the wind abated.

The path of the tornado presents a sad scene of wreck. The damage to houses and barns is estimated at $50,000. Several bridges and culverts on the railroads leading into the city were washed away.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The case of Count von Arnim was reopened, at Berlin, yesterday.

Postmaster General Jewell arrived at Chicago yesterday, where he will remain two days and then visit Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has nearly recovered from his recent attack of acute rheumatism, and started from Cincinnati yesterday, in a special car for Philadelphia, where he will be invested to-morrow with the pallium. He is accompanied by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Bishop Elder, of Natchez; Bishop Quarter, of Mobile; Monsignor Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldi and several distinguished clergymen.

Brilliant Marriages.

As some families are remarkable for their success in politics, others for the number of sons they have supplied to the law and the army, so certain houses have been conspicuous for there success in what may be called the noble Profession of Marriage. Of course it is in the power of any one to repair some morning with a partner to the neighboring church, and there undergo the clerical mummery in the appointed form; to this easy feat we by no means refer. It is the grand *coups*, the splendid alliances, and, more prodigious still, the series of brilliant and skilful matrons for her train of daughters, that extort a cry of admiration, and imply genius of the order of a Turenne or a Pitt. The name of the Duchess of Leinster will be mentioned with respect, owing to her skill in this department, and that dogged sense of "not knowing when she was beaten," which is the note of the British soldier and the British mother. This intrepid lady, whose daughters inherited nothing, not even her personal beauty, contrived by her persistence and devotions to secure as son-in-law the Dukes of Richmond, Bedford, and Manchester, the Marquis Cornwallis, and a baronet; the last must have seemed as much a *recaillance* as marrying a footman. Nay, it is said that when one of the dukes was seized with a mortal illness, Lord Edward Fitzgerald had been arranged, she brought her daughter to attend him to the last with a preconjugal devotion and fidelity, and within a year had arranged a new marriage with his brother and heir! We can hear the deep-drawn breath, the wistful exclamation of admiration as some less successful though equally industrious matron reads this, and, as in the case of Dr. Lynn, the conjuror, wonders "how it's done."

But these prodigies are not unknown to our own time. It is curious that Scotch families should have won most distinction in this walk. One branch of the great houses of Hamilton, like that of the Hapsburgs—*le plaisir de la maison*—has fortified itself in the most surprising way by connections with a line of illustrious families. The present Duke of Abercorn was a simple Irish Marquis, with but a moderate income for a peer, and an average estate in the north of Ireland; but he came of a proud and aspiring stock. The late Marquis, who was Viceroy of Ireland, was one of the haughtiest men of his time; and as evidence of his state, it was reported that the sheets of his bed were of satin or lace. The

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCREARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAN, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE *Catholic Review*, of Toledo, says: "That the Catholic vote should be cast solely for the Democracy at the coming election, is undoubtedly true."

BOSS TWEED is free, the Court of Appeals having reversed the decision in the lower court sentencing him to cumulative punishment. What's the good of penitentiaries, any way?

HALF of the main Centennial building, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, will be up and under roof within a month. The work on all the buildings is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

THE basis for the settlement of the points of difference between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, will be submitted to the Boards of Directors of those corporations to-day.

GEN. CLARK, Register of Wills in Philadelphia, has announced his intention to pay over to Col. ELLIS, late Clerk of the Orphans' Court there, all the fees of the office, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court.

THE New York *Herald* claims to have discovered indubitable evidence that HENRY WARD BEECHER is guilty of the charges made against him by THEODORE TILTON. The details are given, and appear to be entirely plausible.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is authority for the statement that the Centennial Commissioners have not denied to exhibitors the right to affix prices to their wares, and also says that quite as many English exhibitors are coming as can possibly be accommodated.

Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has written a letter on the subject of the debt of his State, in reply to some remarks of the Chicago *Times* on the question. The Governor states that the aggregate debt of Louisiana is but a little more than $21,000,000, instead of $50,000,000, as stated by the *Times*.

AN impression prevails in financial circles that the thirty million bonds for the sinking fund, which fell due on Friday last, may be exchanged for or thrown into the Treasury in payment for new fives. This is not the case. Secretary BRISTOW announces that they can only be redeemed in coin, and are not exchangable for any other species of Government securities.

It is not generally known that a recent act of assembly requires the executors, administrators, or friends of the deceased person, to put an affidavit on record in the Register's office, setting forth the day and hour when the death occurred. Friends and parties applying for letters of administration will do well to bear this important fact in mind, and thereby save much inconvenience in receiving their legal papers. The act in question can be found on page 194, pamphlet laws of 1874.

THE generally accepted theory is that small-pox and diphtheria thrive best during the winter season; but since summer set in both of these diseases have greatly increased. New York city, during May, had and nine cases of the former and forty-four of the latter having been reported to the Board of Health there last week. Another curious feature is that the small-p ox is not confined to the districts where it would be most likely looked for by reason of tenements thickly crowded with human beings, but is steadily moving up town into neighborhoods not often visited by diseases of its virulent character.

IN ORDER to facilitate the examination of the cash upon the retirement of the present United States Treasurer, Gen. SPINNER, the redemption agency will be closed for redemptions from the 25th of June to the 1st of July next, both days inclusive. Correspondents are requested not to send remittances of bank notes for redemption so that they will arrive during that period, but to hold up their remittances until after the 1st of July. Remittances of national bank notes, United States notes and certificates of deposit for credit of the five per cent. fund will, however, be received as usual.

ENGLISH engine drivers have not, as yet, discovered a method by which two locomotives can pass each other on the same track. The returns of accidents for the year 1874 are rather startling. The whole number killed was 1,235, and of injured 5,050. Of the killed England alone contributed 1,175, Scotland 211 and Ireland thirty-nine. Of the injured 4,468 were indebted for their hurts to England; Scotland damaged four hundred and ninety-six of them, and Ireland eighty-six. There were fifty-five collisions between passenger trains, one hundred and eighty-three between passenger and freight trains, seventy-five between freight trains, and six between engines.

AN Italian priest, without benefice, having grown tired of celibacy, got married to a girl of twenty by the civil marriage ceremony, which is alone required by the laws of the kingdom. But desiring to have the validity of his marriage established by legal decision, he inquired first of the Minister of Justice and then of a judicial tribunal, which decided that his ecclesiastical vows interposed no hindrance. The case is considered a very important one politically, striking, as the decision does, at the very root of the Church regulations; for under this decision the State defies the Church excommunication in relation to marriage, and sanctions the marriage of celibates bound by religious vows. There could be no stronger avowal of the determination to make marriage a purely civil rite.

FROM the report of the Bureau of Statistics for April, we glean some very interesting facts. There has, it appears, been a very considerable falling off of both imports and exports for the last ten months, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1874. The latter period included July, August and September, before the panic. Some of the items of difference are curious as well as instructive. We have taken $8,0 0,000 worth less coffee, and $1,100,0 0 more of tea. In hides and skins we have increased both our imports and exports, just doubling the latter. In raw silk there has been a slight increase, and a corresponding one in silk manufactures imported. The importation of metals has largely diminished—of iron and steel and their manufactures $12,500,000, or nearly forty-five per cent. The exports of the articles, on the other hand, have increased fully thirty-three per cent., and seven-eighths of the imports. Curiously enough, the importation of precious metals has increased by nearly two-thirds. [illegible] manufactures also show a stoni[illegible]. In exports the most notable Wool a[illegible]ease are in breadstuffs, slight incre[illegible]o, and the most reliable items of d[illegible]crease in gold, cotton, oil and t[illegible]. The decrease in the latter is a remarkable instance [illegible]hat are going on

THE important changes [illegible]ment features in the British iron trade are [illegible]de of tures in the report of the Board of Trade of that country for the first four months [illegible] 1875. The falling off in the exports of railroad iron is one of the most important of these changes, the decrease in the total exports being from 238,000 tons last year to 152,000 tons this year. Of this amount the United States only took 13,000 tons, against 42,000 tons in the corresponding period last year. Another vast change is shown by the increase in the exports of pig metal to Germany and Belgium. Those countries have taken from England 34,000 tons more than during the first four months of last year, from which a remarkable progress in the manufacture of finished irons from English pig metal is shown to have been made on the Continent, to the correspondingdisadvantage of the English mill-owners. The British iron masters have made great efforts to retain their foreign trade, and have not been altogether unsuccessful, as is shown by the fact that they have made up for the great falling off in bar and rails by an increase in the exports of other varieties of iron. The total export of all kinds of iron and steel was 711,000 tons for the four months, valued at £8,175,000, against 710,000 tons, valued at £9,809,000 for the corresponding period of last year. While these changes are going on in the English iron trade, it is well worth while for our iron manufacturers to watch themselves closely, and to see if some of their results may not be made to operate to the benefit of the iron industries of this country.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The several conventions called to nominate a Republican ticket for this county, assembled yesterday at the Court House. Every township and election district in the county was represented in each, showing the deep interest everywhere felt in the nominations, and the four conventions comprised nine hundred of the most active workers in the party. The delegates were all animated by a strong desire to build up the party anew in this county, and the spirit manifested throughout gave token that the Republicans of this old Republican county are once more banded together with a resolute determination to win.

The contest for the office of Sheriff was a triangular one, and this necessarily involved the probable result in much doubt. The Convention was rather stormy and noisy to suit the tastes of quiet and orderly people, and we regret that the personal struggle of three candidates for office should have led the delegates to demonstrations betokening their zeal rather than their judgment; but personal partizanship always has this effect, more or less, and much is to be forgiven to men who get in downright earnest over their candidates. The struggle was so bitter and the feeling so intense that the Convention, after vainly trying to carry on its deliberations effectively, agreed to an adjournment for a week as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. It is to be hoped it will come together again in a better and more orderly spirit, and that the County Committee will secure a place for its meeting where the delegates can be comfortably seated.

For Recorder, the present worthy and efficient incumbent, RALPH RICHARDSON, was renominated by a unanimous vote, his competitor withdrawing before a ballot. He has made an excellent officer, and given general satisfaction to the public. He is a young man who has carved his own way in the world, much to his credit, and he is deservedly popular among all who know him. The unanimous vote he received in the convention shows the high esteem in which he is held by the party generally throughout the country.

For Register, the Convention selected the present officer, Col. GRAY. He has occupied the place for nine years in succession, and the decisive vote cast in his behalf proves that he is very generally regarded as a faithful, accommodating and trustworthy officer. His renomination for a fourth term, therefore, is the highest compliment to him.

For Controller, the present officer, HENRY WARNER, of Allegheny City, was renominated. He has served for four years to very general acceptance, and has every reason to be satisfied with the indorsement given him by the Convention.

For Clerk of the Courts, the present amiable and attentive Clerk, WM. H. McCLEARY went through without opposition. It is something rare in this county to get a nomination without opposition, and Mr. McCLEARY is among the very few who have won that enviable distinction.

The nomination for Director of the Poor was also made, with great unanimity, Mr. JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson township, having been nominated without opposition. This is a very important office, though not much sought after, and happily, Mr. BELL is in every way qualified to fill it to general satisfaction. The county has been very fortunate, so far, in the class of men chosen to manage the County Home for the indigent, and this nomination indicates a steady continuance in that policy.

The struggle over the nominations for County Commissioners was a warm but not an animated one. Mr. JOHN McCLELLAN, at present serving as Jury Commissioner, was nominated on the first ballot, and Mr. A. BECKERT, one of the present board, on the second ballot. We think it would have been wiser to have taken both candidates from the country, simply on the ground of location; but both the gentlemen selected are thoroughly competent and deserving, and nothing can be said against them as to their capacity. Both were brave soldiers during the war, and have earned for themselves an honorable record as public officers.

With the ticket thus far selected, the Republicans of the county have every reason to be satisfied, and we trust that the Sheriffalty convention, when it reassembles, will complete it with material as good.

THE New York *Times* regards the great wars of the past twenty years as one of the fundamental causes of our present financial depression, because they caused great loss of life and property, thus depleting the ranks of producers and consumers. Of those who took part in these wars, the *Times* says:

> They not only ceased to produce, but they were no longer ready to consume and to pay for what they consumed. That such a course of events, consequent upon such great wars as those of Europe and America during the last twenty years, should not result in material distress is so contrary to reason that the conclusion should hardly need to beset forth. But it is not so clearly seen, or at least so generally recognized, that a complete recovery from the disastrous results of these wars is not to be looked for until the old balance of forces is restored by the peaceful labors for some productive years of a new generation. Not until those who were boys in our war of secession, and in the French-German war, have taken their places stably and peacefully among the producers and the consumers, can we reasonably expect fully our old prosperity.

ON and after July 1, 1875, uniform rates of postage will be charged on correspondence to the following countries, constituting, with the United States, the General Postal Union formed by the treaty of Berne, viz.: German Empire, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Great Britain, Malta, Greece, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Madeira, Roumania, Russia, Finland, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. On letters not to exceed half ounce weight, or fraction thereof, five cents; prepayment optional, but letters forwarded "unpaid, or insufficiently paid," will be charged ten cents per one-half ounce at destination. Newspapers two cents each; postal cards one cent in addition. All other printed matter, photographs, pamphlets, music, patterns, &c., two cents per each two ounces or fraction, and must be fully prepaid. The same rates of union postage will be charged on correspondence to France on and after January 1, 1876.

A Bold Stroke for a Lawyer—O'Conor Pursuing the Ring Thieves.

The *Graphic* says: "Mr. O'Conor has now in view a grand stroke, which will completely effect the object of all the ring suits and insure the return to the city of the proceeds of the robberies. The proceedings have been so far advanced that there is no longer any question of securing judgments in the courts against estates, in this country, of all persons implicated, and by international law it seems that a debt of this kind, proven against an estate, can be collected in the courts of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy or any other portion of the civilized world. The judgments issued here will be supplemented by suits in the courts of Paris, London, Berlin, Cairo and elsewhere, wherever fugitives may be found. In the course of his private practice, it is said, Mr. O'Conor has been successful in suits of a similar nature. After the judgments are rendered here, the next acts of the drama will be the arrest of Connolly, Sweeney, probably Genet and all their confederates known to have profited by the ring plundering. All who shared the sixty odd millions stolen under the ring regime are to be included in the new proceedings and compelled to refund. In all his movements Mr. O'Conor has had the hearty co-operation of Governor Tilden, who is perfectly aware of the project from its first inception. It is understood that the cause of the misunderstandings between Governor Tilden and Mayor Wickham originated in connection with these proceedings. It is understood that these differences have been amicably settled by the intervention of John Kelly, and that the [illegible]nder Kelly's advice, will Mr. Wickham [illegible] the city so as dispose of the patronage of the city so as not to interfere with whatever public or personal plans the Governor may have.

After all, the Grangers seem to be susceptible to the seductions of office, even in so-called monopolies like railroads. Their highest officer, Worthy Master Dudley W. Adams, has lately been elected President of the Waukon, Des Moines and Breckinridge narrow gauge railroad in Iowa, while Past Worthy Master Saunders, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, was recently made Vice President of a horse railroad in Washington city.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The barracks at Newport, Ky., are to be abandoned.

The streets are much less crowded since the contracted skirts fashion came in.

Truth is like an emetic—hard to take, but bound to come up after it is down.

On some men's tongue no woman's name is safe; on some women's lips every man's peace is in peril.

It is suggested that the Black Hills expeditions will enter the Big Horn country, and emerge at the little end of it.

In Europe it is anticipated that this will be a great year for winged game. The dry weather has given the birds a good start.

They are trying to acclimate the Florida cedar tree in Germany. It is the only kind of wood suitable for the manufacture of lead pencils.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* fears that a business which has fallen off twelve hundred per cent. in one year is liable to destruction. Very likely.

Nothing is so calculated to overthrow one's confidence in human nature as the spectacle of a man pouliticing his wife's throat for the purpose of restoring her voice.

It isn't safe to whip a scholar in a Texas school. Teacher Smith whipped Bud Powell, and the latter went home, got his little revolver, returned and shot the offending dominie.

An exchange thinks that Eve must have been a very unhappy woman. There was no other woman to pass her on the street that she might look around and see how that dress fit in the back.

According to the style lately set by the Princess of Wales, it is fashionable among English ladies to have their monograms and coats of arms embroidered in arabesques on their skirts and corsets.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a column and a half article on the heated term, the burden of which seems to be that the prevalence of the dog-star during the coming six weeks is likely to be a Sirius matter.

There are 7,000 store clerks working in New York city on salaries averaging $10 per week, but they couldn't part their hair in the center if they were working on farms or in shops and making thrice the wages.

There is a French court trying the question whether a functionary charged with a process of the law is justified in seizing a soldier's two wooden legs if he can get them at a moment when they are not worn.

Who can sound the depths of woman's love? A New Hampshire wife says of her husband: "His kick is an inspiration, and when he knocks me down, I feel that my measure of human happiness is full to overflowing."

Four adjoining townships in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, two in each State, will unite in celebrating the 22d inst. as the two-hundredth anniversary of the commencement of the Indian war in 1675. So far as heard from the Indians will take no part in the celebration.

PERSONAL.

Von Bulow, the pianist, has become bankrupt. Yet his notes are current the world over.

M. Gounod was to have led the orchestra at a recent gala representation at the Grand Opera in Paris, but the musicians objected on the ground that custom restricted the baton to one of the members of the orchestra, and M. Gounod was compelled to abandon his intention.

Dr. Gross, the celebrated surgeon, was once dangerously ill. Soon after his recovery he met one of his patients, who remarked to him: "Oh, Doctor, I rejoice to see that you are out again; had we lost you, our good people would have died by the dozen." "Thank you, madam," replied the affable doctor; "but now, I fear, they will die by the Gross."

Old Mrs. Stewart, of Liberty, Indiana, turned her hundred and eleventh birthday the other day, smoking her pipe and gossiping around with the neighbor women as if nothing unusual had happened. She recollects seeing Washington when he crossed the Delaware, and happened to be in Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. She's as spry as a cricket yet, and will go to the Centennial next year if it's pleasant weather.

Mark Twain, in a letter to the inventor of a mosquito net, talks in this way about the only thing worth talking about, now that third term is gone: "There is nothing that a just and right-feeling man rejoices in more than to see a mosquito imposed on and put down and browbeaten and aggravated, and this ingenious contrivance will do it. And it is a rare thing to worry a fly with, too. A fly will stand off and curse this invention till language utterly fails him. I have seen them do it hundreds of times. I like to dine in the air on the back porch in summer, and so I would not be without the portable net for anything. When you get it pitched the flies have to wait for the second table. We shall see the summer day come when we shall sit under our nets in church and slumber peacefully, while the disconsolate flies club together and take it out of the minister. There are heaps of ways of getting priceless enjoyment out of these charming things, if I had time to point them out and dilate on them a little."

The original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" was sold in London, on May 28, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It contains many variations from the poem as now printed, notably the names of "Cæsar" and "Tully" instead of "Milton" and "Cromwell," and many alterations, erasures and corrections, which show the anxious care bestowed upon its composition. It was bought by Sir William Fraser for £230, having been sold by the same house about twenty years ago in the Penn collection for £131. In the same sale were the manuscript of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," which was bought by Mr. Ellis for £80, and the autograph letter of Queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. of France, thanking him for the portrait he sent, and closing with many professions of friendship, which was bought by Gellico to his pupil Castelli, £21 15s.—Waller; Mary Queen of Scots to M. de la Motte, on subjects of interest at the time, £48—Naylor; two autograph letters of Napoleon I., £34—Naylor; Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, £21—Harvey.

A Confederate View of Sherman's Settlement.

The salient point of General Sherman's recently published Memoirs is that portion of their conclusion wherein he defends the terms of capitulation, which he concluded with General Johnston, in April, 1865. His military criticisms on contemporary officers are interesting in a military point of view, and while not impervious to adverse criticism, generally evince a fair and candid appreciation of the military abilities of his associates. But his closing argument, offered by him through Johnston, to the South, and the feeling which he then exhibited, and still shows in these memoirs toward those, who, under the excitement caused by President Lincoln's assassination, publicly and severely criticised that agreement, renews the discussion of a question of some historical importance. Apart from the manifest impropriety of a subordinate general attempting to make terms with the rebel settle the political *status* of the entire South, the construction of the terms, as altogether too favorable to the South, from which General Sherman dissents has received a new and rather unexpected indorsement. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has discovered that the rebel archives now on file at the capital, the written opinions of the rebel Cabinet, on the terms of the surrender, when submitted for their consideration by General Johnston. From the opinions of these leading rebels it will be seen that they placed a construction on the agreement that could not have or now have been entertained at the North.

The most extreme view was that taken by Mr. Reagan, then Postmaster General of the moribund Confederacy. He said that the agreement left the question of slavery subject to the constitutions and laws of the several States, just as it was before the war. He thought that, under the terms of the agreement, provision must finally be made for the payment of the rebel debt, together with the United States debt, or that at the least the rebel public property should be sold and the proceeds used to pay the rebel debt. He also urged Mr. Davis to strengthen the precedent in favor of States' rights which he then thought was afforded by these terms, by submitting them for approval to the several Governors of the sovereign Southern States. In short Mr. Reagan's interpretation of the Sherman-Johnston agreement, was that it placed the Southern States in exactly the same position that they occupied in 1860, with slavery undisturbed, and the rebel debt provided for.

The other members of the rebel Cabinet were rather more moderate in their views. Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, said the agreement was in substance that if the Confederate States will cease to wage war for the purpose of establishing a separate government, the United States will receive the several States back into the Union with their State governments unimpaired, with all their constitutional rights recognized, with protection for the person and property of the people, and with a general amnesty. Attorney General Davis said that, "taken as a whole, the convention amounts to this: That the States of the Confederacy shall re-enter the old Union upon the same footing on which they stood before seceding from it." The entire Cabinet united in advising the indorsal of the agreement.

It will thus be seen that the construction of the Sherman-Johnston agreement put upon it by the rebels, was very much like that of those whose severe criticisms Sherman's mind. It is hardly too much to say that such terms never could have been acceptable to the North, and that in committing himself to them Gen. Sherman made the one great mistake of his brilliant career. It is perhaps natural for him, under the circumstances, to express distrust for the union of political and military characteristics, as, while wonderfully successful in military life, this one attempt of his in a political direction turned out so miserably.

THE MILITARY AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Interesting Correspondence Between a Maine Militia Captain and Governor Hartranft.

We are indebted to Major Norris, Private Secretary to his Excellency, Governor Hartranft, for a copy of the annexed correspondence, which is of interest to military men throughout the United States, as tending to foreshadow the magnitude of the military display which will form so conspicuous a feature of the great Centennial.

HD. QRS. PORTLAND MECHANIC BLUES,
Co. B., 1ST. REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEER MALITIA,
PORTLAND, MAINE, June 9, 1875.

To His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania:

GOVERNOR—I hereby tender to you my command to be present at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1876, as a representative of the malitia of Maine.

This organization was organized in 1807, and took an active part in the war of 1812, also in the late war.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed.] CHAS. J. PENNELL,
Captain commanding.

June 14, 1875.

Captain Chas. J. Pennell, Commanding Portland Mechanic Blues, "Portland, Maine:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, wherein you tender your command to be present at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 187[illegible], as a representative of the State of Maine, and in reply take pleasure in assuring you that a cordial and soldierly welcome will be extended to your command by the troops of Pennsylvania at the Centennial.

The arrangements for the encampment and entertainment of the visiting military next year have not been perfected, but are in contemplation, and we are informed will be commensurate with the dignity of the occasion, and made with a view to the comfortable provision of the great body of citizen soldiery that are expected to be present.

The Centennial Managers are anxious to see every State of the Union largely represented, as no feature of the great exhibition will be more striking and illustrative of the spirit of our institutions than a review, in the presence of the vast concourse of foreigners, of an army fresh from the ranks of the people with all the discipline and paraphernalia of regular troops, and thousands of whom have seen arduous and gallant service on the one side or the other during the late war. And may we not indulge the hope that the fraternization of the military at our Centennial Celebration will in a great measure contribute to that harmony between all the sections, which is so essential to the stability and prosperity of the country?

Renewing my assurance that your own and all other visiting organizations will receive a hearty and generous welcome in Philadelphia at the Centennial, in 1876, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

STATE NEWS.

Milton is now suffering with scarlet rash.

The Conneaut Paper Company has made an assignment.

The Secretary of the Scranton school board cannot write.

Crop prospects in Armstrong county are said to be very favorable.

A Baptist church is in course of construction at Stony Fork, Tioga county.

The potato bug has taken possession of all the patches in Northumberland county.

The colored people of Lewisburg have succeeded in organizing a church. Their present pastor is Rev. William Allen.

A green worm is devouring the leaves of the maple trees along the streets of Hollidaysburg.

The Chestnut avenue M. E. church, Altoona, was dedicated on Sunday. It is clear of debt.

John Hullings, of Forest county, speared a spoon fish recently which weighed seventeen pounds.

The races at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, commence to-day. The premiums amount to $2,500.

A Williamsport thief immortalized himself by stealing a thousand cabbage plants, one night last week.

A Chester agriculturist informs the *Republican* that "gas lime" sprinkled over potato vines will cause the bugs to turn up their toes and die.

Mrs. McClelland, an aged lady, fell at her residence in Johnstown on Monday, and broke her left hip. It is thought she will die from her injuries.

A Pike countian named James Burrell has run away with a widowed sister-in-law and a fourteen year old daughter, leaving his wife plenty of room.

Mr. John Bricker, of Gregg township, Union county, is the possessor of a turkey which has four perfectly formed legs, four wings, two tails and but one head.

Mr. David Dieffenbach has on his farm near Washingtonville, Montour county, a white oak tree, 20 feet around the base, 50 feet to first limb and apparently sound.

The Clarion *Democrat* learns that the wheat crop in that county will be about an average yield, and that the fruit crop with the exception of cherries will be a failure.

The entire population of the township of Allison, in which the town of Lock Haven was located, was 643 in 1840, of Lock Haven borough, 839 in 1850, 3,349 in 1860, and 6,804 at the last census which was taken (1870). It is now (1875) estimated to be something over 9,000.

The barn of Putnam Baxter, at East Troy, Bradford county, was struck by lightning on Saturday afternoon at about four o'clock, and burned to the ground, together with its contents, including wagons, harness, a mowing machine, corn sheller, and other implements. It was insured for a small amount, some $300.

On Saturday night of last week, Mrs. Berry, wife of William Berry, of Fleming, Clinton county, died very suddenly at her residence in that place. She had been visiting a neighbor and, on returning home, was seized with a severe pain in the right arm. The pain soon attacked her entire person, and she died in great agony.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* announcements of the deaths of seven persons—five men and nine women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Catharine Alexander, aged 80; Sarah Stokes, 80; Sarah Brannan, 80; Dorothea Lang, 82; Isaac Van Horn, 81; Elizabeth Leighton, 90; Benjamin A. E. Patterson, 84; Solomon Decker, 84; John Dowling, 86; James Parker, 87; Ruth H. Langdell, 88; Susanna Satterthwaite, 89; Catharine Costigan, 91; and Thomas Taylor, 102.

A Mauch Chunk dispatch of the 13th inst says: For several months past registered letters have mysteriously disappeared on the mail route to and from Mauch Chunk. The losses of letters increasing, a Government detective was detailed to trace up the robberies. On Saturday morning Detective Lewis placed a decoy letter in the mail at Hauto, six miles from here, and came along in the same train. On its arrival here he waited until the mail had been changed, and called at the post office for it, but the letter was not there. Sylvester Weston, the mail carrier, assisted in changing the mail, and to him suspicion attached. Taken before the nearest arrested Weston, on whose person the missing letter was found, and he also confessed to having robbed the mail in this way for a long time, and that the letters were destroyed after rifling them of their contents.

Health and Fashion.

The *Science of Health* says: Not until we deal conscientiously with nature, as we do with tradesmen, shall we, as individuals, be entitled to rewards of merit. We ask for a load of good wood, pay the market price for it, get the worth of our money, and have the satisfaction of warmth from the fire it makes. Suppose the dealer knew we would not pay for it. He would not be likely to give full measure of the best quality. The dainty bits of lace, jet ornaments and plumes, rosebuds and velvets composing a hat are very becoming to some faces. The dressy hat has a price, it takes money to pay for it. The little lady wishes to look stylish, pays the price, and looks it, and is happy until the fashion changes. She desires health and elasticity of step, buoyancy of spirit. Could they be purchased at Stewart's or at Worth, millions of dollars would roll to the credit of their bank accounts. Alas, poor child of fashion! gold cannot buy for you the dewy freshness of vigorous life. The sunshine and rain drops are gifts. Roses in cheeks, cherries in color of lips, come from within. The price is service, and faithful service, too, under the most exacting physician, Mother Nature. Her rewards are sure; her punishments certain. There can be no appeal to a higher court—no amendments to her divinely appointed "constitution." Will you enter a willing student? Are you willing to measure your life by her rule and compass and square? "No!" Then there is little hope for you.

In Vicksburg, says Mr. Charles Nordhoff, the Democrats got up a Taxpayers' League, but were made a laughing stock when it was discovered that one of the officers of the League had charged the town $500 for removing a safe from the landing to the Court House.

FROM DULUTH.

Matters and Men at Pembina—Fort Garry—Winnepeg and Its People—The Canadian Pacific Railroad—A Perilous Journey—The Pacific Telegraph Company—The Assiniboine River—Bad Place for Heavy Buildings—Primitive Commerce—Canadian Government Spending Money Liberally on Public Improvements in the Northwest.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DULUTH, June 7, 1875.

Pembina is a port of entry, and also a military post. Fort Pembina, or, more properly speaking, the garrison of Pembina, is about one mile south of the village, on the Red river. The port is pleasantly located, and in good order. There are at present three companies of infantry stationed there, and the post is commanded by Colonel Wheaton. The Collector of the Port is Mr. Frankenfield, formerly of Bucks county, Pa., and at the garrison I found Captain Maize, of Indiana. There is also a Mr. Moorhead here, from Freeport.

The buildings in the village are of rather an unpretentious character, both in material and architectural style, and at least one-half are covered with straw.

From Pembina down the river the country presents about the same appearance as above. The water of the river is muddy, the banks bluff and about twenty feet high, the shore level, with a belt of timber about one-half mile in width; the same kind of log huts, thatched with straw as above, and the soil rich and fertile beyond description, while the trees all along the bank showed evidence of being tightly scraped with ice during the spring freshet, at which time the water must have been at least from five to ten feet above the banks.

We arrived at Ft. Garry on Sabbath morning, and a large crowd were awaiting our arrival at the bonded warehouse. I must say I was very favorably impressed with the appearance of the people, as I never saw a more orderly or respectable looking crowd await the arrival of a steamboat; and it shows that the settlers there are a good class of citizens—a fact which I noticed previously as they passed Sault Ste. Marie during the last five years when *en route* for that country.

This place is known to most people as Ft. Garry, as that is the name of the Hudson's Bay station. The Fort was built by the Hudson's Bay Company some seventy years ago, but within the last five years right around Ft. Garry at the junction of the Assiniboine river, a town has sprung up which now has a population of about 4,000 souls, and presents every appearance of a frontier town in the United States. This city of the north is called Winnepeg, and sustains about the same relation to the British North American Possessions as St. Joe and Independence did to the western portion of the United States in former times.

Here is the center from which colonists start out, and where they purchase their outfit; and here is where the Canadian railroad, telegraph and exploring expeditions are organized.

During my stay there three Canadian engineers arrived, who left the Pacific coast in December to run an experimental line for the Canadian Pacific road. They started with three Indians and twenty-six dogs, and crossed the mountains. When they reached the first Hudson's Bay post on the eastern side of the mountains, after having traveled one thousand miles, twenty of their dogs had died, and the men were nearly starved. At this post they hired an ox cart to bring them into Winnepeg. I had a conversation with one of the engineers, and he has no confidence that the road will be built, as he considers it next to impracticable, but describes portions of the country as delightful, and the soil rich and productive. He thinks that there would be but little obstruction in the winter by snow, and his whole report rather presents a favorable argument for one of Northern Pacific.

I visited the camp of the Pacific Telegraph Company, where they were fitting out for the winter campaign. One party had sent out 105 carts loaded with wire and supplies, each cart drawn by an ox and carried from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. This party begins its work 300 miles west of Winnepeg, and goes 600 miles westward from that point, where connection will be made with parties coming from the Pacific coast, and they have thirty wagons ready to start in a few days. These wagons were the regular road wagons manufactured in the United States, and each one drawn either by two oxen or two horses.

I have no doubt but Winnepeg has a bright future before it, as I believe that here and at Pembina there will soon arise to be a large trade. The Red River empties into Lake Winnepeg, a body or water nearly as large as Lake Erie, and through it there is connection with streams west and north for great distances. The Assiniboine, which here pours its waters into the Red River, is also navigable for 300 miles, and runs through a fertile country, and is settled by a considerable population. I met here a Mr. Holmes, formerly from your city, who has a saw-mill on this river, about sixty miles from Winnepeg. He was on his way to Moorhead to act as agent of the Merchants' line of steamers running to that place.

As the soil here is alluvial, there is considerable difficulty in getting a good foundation for building, a matter which has already given rise to considerable talk. There was built a large brick hotel, which would have been an ornament to any place, but just as it was finished, it sunk in the middle and broke in two, and all had to be taken down. The brick was manufactured in the town, and is of superior quality, similar in color to the Milwaukee brick. The lumber is principally brought from Minnesota, and is floated down the Red river in rude dat boats. These boats are built in the river, and are regular trading boats, carrying down anything from a pine board to an outrage, with all the necessaries and luxuries of life, which they sell to settlers along the river, and to the traders here, and then sell the flats for the lumber of which they are built. There is an enormous trade carried on in this way, and Minnesota is reaping a rich harvest in furnishing these supplies to the Canucks. The number of wagons and farming implements taken down on these boats is astounding. The transportation of wood is also a large trade, and is carried on in a primitive manner. A crib is constructed of logs, about five feet deep, and fastened together; this crib is filled with cord wood and floated down without oar or rudder. The crew generally consists of two half-breeds, with poles to keep it from bumping too much against the bank.

The Canadian Government is expending a large amount of money in the Northwest. I am told that about $4,000,000 are to be expended there this year in public improvements, and the greater part of this, either in money or material, will be distributed here. This invites business men to the place, and also farmers to till the soil. There is a large Mennonite colony within a few miles of this town, and more are coming, and we may soon see a large and thriving farming community in this country, which in our boyhood we were taught to believe uninhabitable by human beings. Of the drawbacks, I might say something in my next.

A. P. H.

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If any man or woman in this community has a shred of suffering from self-abuse or habits inducing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, premature baldness, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., uniting this advice he or she can give is—Procure the Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better. Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Dr. WHITTIER is a regular practitioner of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long study and experience in all private diseases, with pure medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail. Remember that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill, and a regular physician of good character, and free Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent by express. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, 1875.

Since the Redemption Bureau at Washington went into operation, the appearance of the notes of the national banks has much improved. The improvement has been brought about chiefly by the banks in the large cities, who feel sufficient interest in the matter to assort the notes passing through their hands and fund in for redemption those unfit for use. When the banks of New York and Philadelphia find a surplus of bank notes and a scarcity of legal tenders, they ship the former to Washington for returns in Government notes. The *Ledger* says that the action of the authorities at Washington is doing much to check the wholesome renovation, who assume the right of determining the count of each package, should there be any difference between their own and the bank's count; of deducting the amount of all notes alleged to be counterfeit, all notes alleged to have been stolen before signing, and all notes short of their full size. So frequent have the abatements of the amounts of the packages sent become that the officers of some of our larger banks have stopped returning mutilated currency to Washington. It is altogether proper that all fraudulent notes should be branded as bad as soon as detected, but it should be carefully done, and after both the parties having an interest are satisfied that they are bad. It is also questionable as to who should loose the amount of a genuine note alleged to have been stolen before signing, or whether notes shorn of a part of their full proportions by actual wear should inure loss of the whole amount of the note to the bank sending it. In the absence of any fraudulent purpose such notes should be paid. There is no sufficient reason that we are aware of for suspecting the integrity of the officials having charge of the counting of this returned mutilated and worn currency, but some bank officers, smarting under loss by the frequent claims for allowance on packages sent forward, do speak out and say that there is as much reason for suspecting that the valueless or torn currency that is returned was put into the packages at Washington as if had been sent forward by the banks. Since the recent undiscovered loss of $47,000 in one package from the Treasury, and $285 in another, proof positive of the presence there of at least one dishonest party, the banks feel confirmed in their suspicions that they have not been justly dealt with at the Department in the matter of "short count."

—In these days of quiet, with money ruling at minimum figures in the great monetary centers, investment securities are attracting more attention than usual. In anti-panic days it was the custom of a large number of investors to act on the representations of glowing prospects or flaming advertisements in the papers of bonds that would yield a large income and yet profess to be secure beyond peradventure. Many of the bonds thus purchased are now unfortunately classed among the disreputable defaulters. The managers of the new roads thus situated are now issuing addresses to their creditors and proposing as many and unique funding schemes as there are new plans of distributing the surplus of the life insurance companies! Circulars, plans and remonstrance pour upon bondholders, the matter becoming more mystified the more they try to think it out clearly, and the conclusion generally arrived at is that they don't know how to reach a conclusion. It may be laid down as a rule that great haste is not necessary and that a little delay in such cases is not dangerous.

The only remedy for companies that are behind in their interest is gradual recovery through patient waiting and through increased business. As long as holders of railroad bonds believe in the honesty of the management, there is nothing gained by foreclosure. If the bondholders wish to sink the old managers and their stock account together foreclosure is the prompt est means. This leaves the mortgage holders free to stock their bonds and if necessary issue a new mortgage in place of the old one. But of the endless scheme of funding, scaling and renewing the debts of defaulting corporations, we would say to the creditors have nothing to do with them. A new note for interest on an old and unpaid note does not increase the security, and until more life remains in it will be paid principles, carried down by the present depression, the old securities had best be held intact.

The *Financier* advises bondholders to carefully examine a copy of the mortgage deed securing their bonds, official date as to the condition of the road in respect to construction and finances, and then says:

"And when he has these and is asked to join some plan of operations he should ask himself what is the probable motive of its promoters and how any benefit to himself is likely to follow. The mischief has been done to him because—the small number of cases excepted in which circumstances would not have conferred a reasonably careful man—he did not use his own judgment, but accepted others' statements how that the road was actually valuables to do something by way of repair, he will repeat the folly unless he tests the matter by his own ideas in common sense, and if he regards the investment as hopelessly gone he need not trouble further to think anything at all. The experience is costly one for the whole country, a hard one on the individual owners, and a severe crutch to a great many; but it will be in the end worth to cost if it teaches it thoroughly the lesson that the best things are the worst when overdone and that until the millenium arrive and each man seeks his own as much as he does that of his neighbor there is no rule of conduct, after all, safe to follow except sharp consideration for one's own interests. Selfishness is the only basis upon which the very-lay business of life can be carried on, and that it may become more and more enlightened and far-sighted is the wish of those whose idea of millenial progress is the clearest."

—The following table shows the prices of old, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 5 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
June 15, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	M. P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
old	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛
5's, 1881, coup	125⅛		126		126	
5's, 1862	116⅝		116⅝		116⅝	
5's, 1864	119		118⅝		118⅝	
5's, 1865	123		124		124	
5's, 1865, new	123⅛		124		124	
5's, 1867	124⅛		124⅝		124⅝	
5's, 1867, registered	120⅝		123		123	
5's, 1868	124⅛		124⅝		124⅝	
6's	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝	
6's, coupons	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝	
10's	122⅝		122⅝		122⅝	
new 5 per cents	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛	
Western Union Tel	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Mobile & Ohio	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Panama	125		125		129	
Adams Express	90½		90½		90	
Wells Fargo Express	80½				80	
American Express					50	
Pacific Mail	37¾		37¾		37¾	
New York Central	102¾		102¾		102¾	
Erie	16¾		16¾		16¾	
Do preferred	32		32		32	
Harlem	135		135		135	
Do preferred	132		132		132	
Michigan Central	66		66		66	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89		89		89	
Northwestern	27¾		27¾		27¾	
Do preferred	61¾		61¾		61¾	
Rock Island	99¾		99¾		99¾	
N. J. Central	102¾		102¾		102¾	
St. Paul	32¾		32¾		32¾	
Do preferred	68¾		68¾		68¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾		23¾		23¾	
Burlington & Quincy	113		113		113	
Chicago & Alton	101		101		101	
Do preferred	106		106		106	
Del. & Hudson Canal	117¾		117¾		117¾	
Bankers Bills	108		108		108	
Sterling	486½	486½	486½	486½	486½	486½
Gold	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	59¾	
Reading, sales	43¾	
United Co's. of N. Jersey	131	133½
Catawissa Creek, sales		
Lehigh Valley, sales	63¾	
Lehigh Valley	56¾	57
Central Transportation Co	45	45½
Susquehanna Transportation Co	53	53½
Penna. & St. L. m. b	75	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Money is a drug at 2@2½ per cent. Choice to only good mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent.

STERLING

Steady at 486¼@486¾ for sixty day and 490@490¼ for sight.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 116¾, with sales in the interim at 116¾. Carrying rate 1 per cent. Sales also made flat and 2½ per cent. for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $60,000. Clearings $32,000,000. Customs receipts $269,000. Exports of produce for the week $2,819,

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad mortgages firm, with a general advance in Union Pacific issues. State bonds quiet. Railroad quiet and firm, the principal fea ures being Lake Shore, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Northwestern, Western Union and New Jersey Central. At the second call the market was at a slight reaction from the highest points, the close the market was quiet and firm. New Jersey Central made the greatest advance, selling at 99@113¾, and closing at 109. Paul advanced to 33¾, operators in stock being recorded from their scare of Wednesday and Monday. There were large sales from the West for St. Paul today. Union Pacific rose to 75¾ on a favorable statement of earnings and expenses for April. Wabash also contributed to the strength of stock were orders from the West to buy some round amounts, being paid in full and taken out of the market. Northwestern was more in favor and rose to 28 for common and 56¾ for preferred on the understanding that there was no chance of any fresh sale of stock, about which so much has been recently. Lake Shore rose from 63¾ to 65¾, and Western Union from 74¾ to 75¾, was Pacific advanced 1 per cent. from its

e earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad April, 1875, as compared with the month of 1874, show an ease in gross earnings of $297, increase of net earnings $1,883. The net earnings increase $40,076 from January 1st to April 1875, as compared with the same time year. The above statement of earnings expenses for April embraces the period in the running of through trains was opened by the severe freshets west of the y Mountains, while the expense account des the cost of transfers and repairs of s resulting from the freshets.

ansactions at the Stock Exchange to-day were 99,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Pacific Mail, 21,900 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 7,000 St. Paul, 4,900 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore and 13,900 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	62¾	Do preferred	54½
W. U. Tel	75¾	Wabash	9
Quicksilver	15½	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	99
Wells, Fargo Ex	80	Terre Haute	5
U. S. Express	44¾	Do preferred	15
American Express	60	Chicago & Alton	101
Pacific Mail	38¾	Do preferred	106
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	16¾	Burlington & Q	113
Do preferred	32	Clev., Col. & Cin	51
Harlem	135	Lake Shore	64¾
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C	4¾
Mich. Central	66	Illinois Central	101
Cleveland & Pitts	89	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23¾
Northwestern	27¾	Union Pac. stock	75¾
Do preferred	61¾	Central Pac. bds	105½
Rock Island	99¾	Union Pacific bds	104½
N. J. Central	102¾	Del. & Lack	117¾
St. Paul	32¾	Bankers Bills	108

*Ex-div.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	126	5-20's, 1867	125¾
5-20's, 1862	118	5-20's, 1868	124¾
5-20's, 1864	119	5-20's, 1865, new	119
5-20's, 1865	122¾	New 5's	118
5-20's, 1865, new	121	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	103¾	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, old	49½	N. Carolina, old	20¾
Tennessee, new	49½	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	37½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 15, 1875.

There was a rather moderate trade movement to-day at prices not materially altered from yesterday's figures. As there was no change of importance in groceries, provisions and general merchandise we omit extended quotations in those lines.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,905	Hay, tons	29
Cheese, lxs	26	Corn, bus	44
Oats, bus	1,638	Butter, pkgs	83
Bacon, pcs	3,570	Bacon, lcs	181
Potatoes, bus	642	Hay, bales	195

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain and Produce.

GRAIN.—The market was tolerably active at easy but quotably unchanged values. Wheat was dull with no transactions noted. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 02@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 20@1 25; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 25@1 30; spring wheat is easy. No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 10@1 20 cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 25; middlings at $1 40@1 50 cwt; chopped feed at $1 75@1 85 per cwt; mixed meal at $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

APPLES—Are nearly out of market; choice is quoted at $4 50@5 00; medium grades at $2 50@3 75.

BUTTER.—Market weak but not materially lower; quote 1 from 16@20c for prime to choice grades, and even at these figures sales were difficult to make.

CHEESE.—Market active with liberal receipts and prices easy. We quote Ohio factory 10¼@11½c per lb; New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 17@18c; Limburger 12@14c.

EGGS.—Market steady at 19@20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES.—Demand active and prices steady. We quote at $1 00@1 05 per bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 95c@$1 00 per bushel. Sales on track were made at 80@90c per bushel for peachblows; 75@80c for other grades. Early Rose sold at $2 25@2 50 per bbl in a jobbing way from store.

Petroleum.

June 16—The market yesterday was moderately active, without material alterations in quotations. Crude was a little easier, and transactions ranged about 1½c below former prices. Refined was quiet and steady with no quotable change.

CRUDE.—We quote United certificates at $1 17½@1 18¾; Union do, $1 11¼@1 12½; immediate shipment $1 09@1 12½. The market is easy but transactions are fairly active, 2,000 barrels having been sold at Parkers, and 1,000 barrels at other points.

REFINED.—The market is strong, with a tolerably liberal movement, 2,289 barrels having been shipped yesterday. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 16½@16¾c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 16¾@16¾c. New York delivery rules at 13@13¼c for spot; 13¾@13⅝c for early July; Philadelphia at 13½@13⅝c for prompt delivery; 13¾c for first half of July. Baltimore rules at 13½@13⅝c for prompt and early July delivery.

OIL BARRELS.—Are dull and unchanged. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 10@1 20 for country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VAL. LEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	500
Lockhart & F.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	415
Standard O Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	255
J T Steckenle	J B Tiltord, Phila	200
Central Ref Co.	John P Logan, Phila	514
David Bly & Co.	John P Logan, Phila	161
King & Goodwin.	J P Logan, Phila	200
Total		2,146

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 15, 1875.

Notwithstanding the fact that Tuesday is generally a dull day in the live stock trade, on account of the fact that Eastern buyers rarely put in appearance before Wednesday morning, nevertheless quite a number of sales were made yesterday of cattle, hogs and sheep, at prices about the same as those ruling during last week.

Thus far the run of stock this week has not been unusually heavy, nor is it expected that it will be for the next few days. We missed a number of families here in the city during the day, and supposed that they were attending some of the various political conventions held to-day in the city.

SALES.

We call the following sales made yesterday, and to-day from the books of the leading dealers, which will give the reader an idea of the market:

CATTLE.

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
18	21,300	$6 25	12	12,610	$6 50
17	19,110	6 60	2 bulls	1,840	4 00

HOGS.

111	24,580	$7 70	92	22,610	$7 75
96	22,740	7 65	90	13,470	8 00
25	5,710	7 25	24	4,880	7 30
42	8,560	7 50	94	21,650	7 55
128	30,140	7 25	125	45,690	7 30
100	20,650	7 4	117	23,920	7 30
127	19,750	6 95	6	1,890	7 25

SHEEP.

203	17,260	$5 00	70	7,150	$5 20
167	14,620	5 60	11	per head	1 65
121	10,570	5 10	299	35,820	5 25
227	18,700	5 25	219	17,510	5 65
267	18,040	5 15			

(By Associated Press.)

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Cattle—Receipts 920 head; total for the week 7,810 head. Market moderately active; quality offering generally poor. With an unusual supply of common and half fat stuff; hardly sufficient good or prime cattle for the demand; good stock about as near yesterday's prices; common and half fat stuff fully 25c off. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,490 head; total for the week 6,380 head. Market opened active at 12½@25c off last week's quotations. Sales 4,200 head Ohio clipped, averaging 97 to 104 lbs, at $4 70@5 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts 1,100 head; total for the week 7,380 head. Market opened on Monday very slow; sales that day 2,0 head; Yorkers $7 25@7 30; be..y hogs $7 20@7 60. To-day's market a shade more active and 5c@10c higher, but supplied; all offerings disposed of; Yorkers $7 25@7 30; heavy hogs $7 50@7 65; selected Singer's, averaging 175 to 195 lbs, $7 65.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head. Market dull and nearly nominal; one lot of extra steers sold at $5 85@7 00; stockers at $3 00@4 90; butchers' $2 75@4 50 for Texans; $3 00@5 25 for natives. Shipments 2,500 head.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head. Market dull, weak and easy and 10c lower; common to good $6 70@7 25; choice $7 10@7 25. Shipments 6,500 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Market entirely nominal and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Hogs firmer; shippers $6 50@6 80; butchers' $7 00@7 65. Cattle easier; good natives $5 60@6 00; medium to fair $4 25@5 50; good thorough Texans $4 00@4 85.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Hogs steady with a moderate demand; common $6 65@6 75; fair to medium $7 00@7 15; good to choice $7 20@7 35.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand good; in full supply. Spring superfine, fair to choice, $3 50@4 25; spring extras, low to choice, $4 25@4 75; fancy $5 00@5 25; white winter extras, low to choice, $5 75@6 10; fancy, $6 25@7 25; common to fancy Minnesota $4 70@5 65.

GRAIN—Wheat active and unsettled; No. 1 spring $1 06; No. 2 fresh, $1 02¾ spot; regular $1 02@1 03¾ seller July; $1 03¾ seller August; No. 3 rejected 95c. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 35¾@35¾c spot; 35¾c bid seller July; 37¾c bid seller August; No. 3 rejected 34c. Oats—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 35¾@35¾c spot; 35¾c bid seller June; 37c seller July; 41¾@41¾c seller August; rejected 34c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 95c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 at 89@91 30 spot; 91 05@1 00 seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $10 00 spot; $9 85@9 87½ seller June; $10@10 15 seller August. Lard dull and nominal; 13.07½@13.10c spot; 13.30@13.32c seller August; 10¾c seller September. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; shoulders 7¾c; short rib middles 11½c; short clear 11¾c.

WHISKEY—$1 12.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was ¾c lower. Corn easier; 35¼c June; 36¼c July. Oats steady; 35¾c cash; 35¾c June; 37c July. Pork steady; $9 90 cash; $10 10@10 15 August. Lard unchanged. Bulk; $9 10@9 15 August. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Flour in better demand; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 05@4 85; common to good $4 85@5 35; good to choice $5 40@5 75; fancy $5 80@6 00; extra Ohio $5 40@7 00; St. Louis $4 95@8 65. Rye flour $4 25@5 50. Cornmeal firm at $3 50@3 60. Wheat—Receipts 171,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 24@1 26; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 30; No. 2 Chicago $1 19@1 17½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 20; No. 3 Northwestern $1 17; No. 2 winter red Western $1 29@1 36; amber $1 37@1 40. Rye dull at 90@96c. Barley nominal. Malt more active at $1 72. Corn better and in light supply with a fair demand; mixed Western steamer 48@49c; do sail, 57@58c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed Western 38@39c; white Western, 44@47c. Hay unchanged. Coffee firmer at 16@18½c. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull, 35c quiet and unchanged. Petroleum lower; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude 6¾@7c. Rosin lower at $1 70@1 80. Turpentine heavy at 32c. Pork closed firmer at $10 20@10 30. Beef and cut meats quiet. Middles easier; short clear 12c. Lard opened lower and closed firmer; prime steam 13⅝@13 74c. Butter unchanged. Eggs heavy; 17c@18c. Cheese firm at 9@12c. Whisky steady at $1 20.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Flour firmer; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family at $5 50@6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio at $5 87½@6 25; high grades $6 50@7 50. Wheat firmer; red $1 33@1 35; amber $1 36. Rye held at $1 09@1 12. Corn less active; yellow 84c; Western mixed 83@84c. Oats slow; white 72½@73c; mixed 69@70c. Provisions quiet. Pork $23 50. Lard 13¾. Whisky steady at $1 22. Petroleum steady; refined 12¾@13c; crude 9¼c. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 22@23c; do firsts 20@21c; Western extras 22@23c; do firsts 20@21c. Cheese firmer; fine higher; Western fine 9¾@10¼c; prime 9@9½c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 21c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1 31@1 32; other grades unchanged. Corn strong; Western mixed 82c. Oats dull; Western white 66@68c; Western mixed 67c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions in fair jobbing demand with nothing doing in round lots. Pork $23 50. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 12¾@13c. Hams 14@14¾c. Lard dull and nominal. Butter lower; with a fair demand; Western extra 22@22c; do firsts 18@20c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 20.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour firmer; family $4 90@5 20. Wheat steady; red $1 29@1 35. Corn dull at 34@37½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Lard steady at 13½c. Butter easier; choice 18@22c. Cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Pork lower at $23 00. Bulkmeats lower; steam 12½c; kettle 12½c. Bulkmeats easier; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky—Demand good at full prices $1 15.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 15.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat 1@1½c higher, closing quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1 29½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 27½@1 28; extra do $1 30½; amber $1 20½ seller July; No. 1 red $1 26; No. 2 do $1 25½; rejected red $1 08. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed, cash and seller June, 75c; seller July 76½c; seller August 77½c; low mixed 73½c; No. 1 white 76½c; no grade 72c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 and Michigan 62½c; white 66c; rejected 61c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Cotton dull at 15c. Flour dull; extra $4 50@5 Ct; No. 1 $5 00@5 50; fancy $6 50@7 00. Wheat dull at $1 20@1 25. Corn slow at 75@75c. Oats nominal at 60@62c. Rye dull at $1 10. Lard quiet at 13½@13¾c. Pork at $23 00@23 25. Bulkmeats 12½@12¾c; sides 13½@13¾c. Bacon 13½@13¾c; sugar cured hams 15¾@16c. Whisky steady at $1 15.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 15.—Flour — Demand quite moderate; Western superfine $4 25@4 50; common extras $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin extras $5 00@6 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@6 75; Illinois $5 00@7 25; St. Louis $6 25@6 50; fancy Minnesota $6 75@8 00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 80@86c. Oats dull; mixed and white 71@76c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Corn quiet; mixed 56c; yellow 57c; white lower at 63c. Oats dull and lower at 52@57c. Pork nominal and unchanged at $20 50@22 51. Dry salt meats—Small lots of clear were sold at 11½c; clear 11¾c, delivered. Bacon quiet. Lard nominal.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton — Demand moderate; sales 1,000 bales. Quotations unchanged. Receipts 46 bales. Export—Continent 2,149 bales. Stock 56,557 bales. Receipts evening 34,000 bales. On shipboard 29,650 bales.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Wheat firm; No. 1 red held at $1 25; No. 2 do, $1 20. Corn higher; shelled 36@36c; ear, on track, 75@76c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white in car lots 10¾c; Ohio state test 115c; in small lots 12@12½c higher.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 15.—Flour steady at $3 75 @6 25. Wheat steady; extra $1 12@1 15; amber $1 15@1 20; white $1 20@1 22. Corn steady; car 65c; shelled 68@70c. Oats steady; mixed 65c; white 66c. Rye $1 10@1 12.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 15.—Flour dull at $5 00@6 15. Wheat dull; extra $1 27½; No. 1 $1 25½; amber $1 22. Corn dull and declined at 67@ 72c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 61¾@62c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Cotton quiet; middling 14¾c. Flour firm and dull at $2 75@6 00. Corn dull at 80@81c. Oats—No demand. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon dull but unchanged.

Chicago.

OSWEGO, June 15.—Wheat firm; white Michigan $1 32; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 18. Corn steady; high mixed 82c.

WOOL.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Wool—Fine grades quiet; medium and coarse steady; new clip arriving freely. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above, 50@51c; extra 48@49c; medium combing, 47@48c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 47@49c; medium 50@52c; coarse 45@48c. Combing, washed, 46@49c; unwashed delaine, fine, unwashed, 38@43c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36@40c; tub-washed 39@45c; extra and merino, pulled, 42@46c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 46@48c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Business continues quiet with commission houses, importers and jobbers. Cotton goods dull in agents' hands, but prices fairly maintained. Medium finey prints at low prices are jobbing freely. Cotton manufactures quiet and steady. Gloucester plain blacks and Shepherd plaids to the same price. Gloucester cambrics are now 8c. Woolen goods steady.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Futures quiet; sales of 75,000 bales; closing bids as follows: June, 15 3-32@15 5-32c; July, 15½c; August, 15 1-32c; September, 15 1-16@15 3-32c; October, 14 13-16c; November, 14 7-16c; December, 14 11-16 14 23-32c; January, 14 25-32@14 27-32c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Algeria	June 16	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	June 16	Glasgow.
Gellert	June 16	Hamburg.
Victoria	June 19	Liverpool.
City of Berlin	June 19	Liverpool.
Celtic	June 19	Liverpool.
Maine	June 19	Bremen.
Manhattan	June 22	Liverpool.
Cornwall	June 22	Bristol.
Scythia	June 23	Liverpool.
Saetia	June 26	Liverpool.
China	June 26	Liverpool.
Utopia	June 26	Glasgow.
France	June 26	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	June 26	Liverpool.
Republic	June 26	Liverpool.
State of Nevada	June 26	Liverpool.
Russia	June 30	Liverpool.
State Pennsylvania	June 30	Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Kenilworth	June 17	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 24	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Marathon	June 19	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Caspian	June 23	Liverpool.

(By Associated Press.)

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 15, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R	CHANGE IN 24 HOURS	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cincinnati	10	9	—0	9	N. W.	Thret'ng.
Keokuk	8	0	11	2	Calm.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	12	10	1	1	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenw'th	12	3	—0	4	S.	Clear.
Louisville	6	4	—0	3	W.	Fair.
Memphis	17	0	—0	7	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha	8	10	—0	3	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	3	7	—0	1	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	17	4	—0	6	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	9	4	—0	1	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	26	7	+0	1	S. E.	Fair.
Yankton	11	8	+0	3	N. E.	Fair.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 15, 1875.

River 1 foot 11 inches and falling. Weather rainy; thermometer 70.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Co mercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., June 15, 1875.

River falling slowly, with 3 feet 10 inches in the channel. Weather rainy.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 15, 1875.

River 6 feet 6 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 55 at 7 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 15, 1875.

River 5 feet 2 inches and falling. Departed—Mallie Ragon, Pittsburgh; Courier, Parkersburg; Salt Valley, Ironton; Andes, Cincinnati. Arrived—Fannie Tatum. Weather cloudy and cool.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 15, 1875.

River falling slowly, with 3 feet 10 inches in the channel. Weather warm and cloudy. Departed—Forest City, Wheeling. Passed down—Salt Valley. Up—Mallie Ragon.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—River falling; 6 feet in canal and 4 feet 6 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Minneola, Memphis. Departed—Minneola, Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, June 15.—River still falling; 2 feet 10 inches on shoals. Threatening rain. Departed—Bransford, Evansville.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Cars.		Cars.	
Nimick & Co, m	7	Nimick & Co, m	3
Caughey & H, m	2	Phillips, N Co, o	3
Robinson, R & Co	1	Maloney & L, s	2
Brown & Co, o	2	Brown & Co, b	1
Laughlin & Co, o	3	Reese, Graff & W, b	2
Shoenb'g'r, B & Co, o	4		
Total			35

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
Cambria I Wks, m	40	Glass, Neely & Co, o	2
Jones & Laughlin, o	2	Phillips, N Co, o	3
Shoenbiger, B & Co, o	1	McIntosh, H & Co, m	2
Total			49

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
A H Childs, m	4	Maloney & L, s	1
Everson, M & Co, m	1	Laughlin & Co, o	2
Mullins & M, s	1		
Total			11

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Tons.
Nimick & Co, m	2	
BY RIVER.		
Nimick & Co, m		570

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED.

PATENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Township, County and State Rights for sale, for the best Patent Washer ever invented. Send for circular to 122 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Milwaukee $1 30; No. 2 Chicago $1 19@1 17½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 20; No. 3 Northwestern $1 17; No. 2 winter red Western $1 29@1 36; amber $1 37@1 40. Rye dull at 90@96c. Barley nominal. Malt more active at $1 72. Corn better and in light supply with a fair demand; mixed Western steamer 48@49c; do sail, 57@58c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed Western 38@39c; white Western, 44@47c. Hay unchanged. Coffee firmer at 16@18½c. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull, 35c quiet and unchanged. Petroleum lower; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude 6¾@7c. Rosin lower at $1 70@1 80. Turpentine heavy at 32c. Pork closed firmer at $10 20@10 30. Beef and cut meats qu

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 15, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.998	55	80	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.849	70	49	N.	Gentle	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.797	60	66	.....	Calm.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer...29.847| Highest thermom... 72
Mean thermometer... 64| Lowest thermom... 49

Second Ward Councilman.

J. M. Fahnestock was, yesterday, elected to Select Council from the Second ward to fill the unexpired term of Edward House, resigned.

Alleged Thieves Jailed.

Yesterday William Robinson, alias Weaver, and John Breen, who were arrested Monday night by Officer Stoerr as suspicious characters, they having in their possession a lot of tinner's tools, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy. It was ascertained that the goods were stolen from the manufacturing establishment of Stevenson & Cartwright, No. 153 Federal street, Allegheny. Mr. Cartwright made an information before Mayor McCarthy charging the parties with larceny, and after a hearing they were committed for trial.

Allegheny Park Commission.

A meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held last night.

The Commission decided to take charge and keep in order the Second and Third ward squares, as requested by Councils. They also recommend that the Mayor take measures to prevent trespassing on the grass.

A bill of one hundred and seventy-eight dollars for the first cutting of the grass was approved, and ordered paid.

Rowdies and Pickpockets.

Robert Dill, a lad aged about fifteen years, had a hearing before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning, on a charge of picking pockets at a picnic on Troy Hill, Monday. The accused was held for court on several charges of larceny. Three other boys, named John Gephart, Thomas Daily and T. Smith, attempted to rescue Dill from Officer Emmanuel, and in the struggle the officer was struck on the head with a bottle. A charge of assault and battery was lodged against them, upon which they were held for trial.

Church Pic Nic at Swissvale.

The ladies of the Swissvale Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. S. J. Fisher, is pastor, have arranged for an church and Sabbath school pic nic, to be held in Gowan's grove, Swissvale station, on Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon, from three to seven o'clock. The festival is gotten up for the benefit of the church, and the members invite their city friends to attend and spend a few hours in the woods with them—as well as a few dollars. Should the weather prove unfavorable for out-door enjoyment, the festival will be held in the church.

Larceny of a Watch and Chain.

Detective O'Mara yesterday arrested a colored man named Wm. Henderson, charged with stealing a silver watch and gold chain, together valued at ninety dollars, the property of a man named Fielding. The owner of the stolen property was working at a stable in Cherry alley, and about noon he missed the articles mentioned, which had been in the vest pocket. He saw the accused near the place where the garment was lying, and he therefore suspected that he was the thief. The detective found the property at a pawnbroker's, and ascertained that it had been left there by Henderson. The accused will have a hearing to-day.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Following is the report of Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, for the week ending June 13, 1875. The total number of deaths was 35, and ensued from the following causes:

Alcoholism, 1; absces, liver, 1; accidents —drowning, 2; by burn, 1; gun shot, homicides, 1; railroad, 1; angina pectoris, 1; congestion of brain, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 9; convulsions, 5; diptheritis, 1; diarrhea, 2; scarlet fever, 1; valvular disease, 2; hernia, 1; hepatitis, 1; inanition, 2; meningitis, 1; measles 1. The deaths registered during the week include: Color—white, males, 35; females, 21; colored, males, 3; females, 1. Social Relations—Married, 15; single, 38; widows, 1, not stated, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 34; other parts of the United States, 6; England, Germany, Ireland, 4; Scotland, 1; other foreigners, 1; not stated, 1. Age—Under one year, 16; from one to two years, 3; from two to five years, 4; from five to ten years, 2; from fifteen to twenty years, 6; from twenty to thirty years, 4; from thirty to forty years, 4; from forty to fifty years, 4; from fifty to sixty years, 7; from sixty to seventy years, 2; from eighty to ninety years, 2. Localities —City wards, 53; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 2.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The performance of the Roberts pantomime troupe last evening was even better than that of Monday evening. Several new scenes were introduced and given with capital effect. It would be hard to imagine a more talented and more thoroughly equipped company than this. We cordially urge all who love pantomime and legitimate variety performances, to risk an evening at the Opera House.

IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Decision in the Case of the United States vs. Parkhill.

A decision was yesterday rendered in the case of the United States vs. William Parkhill, cashier, being an action of debt brought at the May term of 1875 against Mr. Parkhill, as cashier of the Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville, Pa., to recover a penalty of $500 for the refusal by said cashier to permit D. S. Shryock, a Deputy Internal Revenue Collector to inspect and examine the checks on file in said bank, on the 2d of February last. Defendant plead the general issue.

The case was tried in May 4th, and, by direction of Judge McCandless, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, *pro forma*—subject to the opinion of the Court on the reserved question of law.

A re-argument was ordered and heard yesterday by Judge McCandless, Hon. William McKennan, Circuit Judge, being called in to sit with him as assessor.

The United States was represented by D. Reed, United States District Attorney, and his assistant, Mr. Knox; and the defendant by General J. S. Schriver.

The defendant submitted the following points:

First. That section 3,177 of the revised statutes of the United States, page 613, does not in terms, or by fair and proper implication, extend to or include National banks.

Second. That National banks are expressly protected by positive statute—to wit: the National Bank act—against any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by such act, and such as are vested in the courts of law and chancery.

After argument, the Court entered judgment for the defendant, *non obstante veredicto*.

ELLANOVA SPRINGS.

A Convenient and Pleasant Summer Resort for Pittsburghers.

The Ellanova Springs Hotel, of which Col. R. E. Robinson is proprietor, and which has acquired such marked popularity with its numerous guests of past seasons, was opened for the summer of 1875 on Monday evening, on which occasion the guests and visitors who were present spent a most enjoyable evening. Although this splendid resort is but eleven miles distant from the city, on the line of the Fort Wayne railroad, which affords unequaled facilities for reaching it and returning by means of its numerous accommodation trains, we are satisfied that many of our citizens are not fully aware of its advantages.

[illegible] of the leading features of the [illegible] are therefore herewith submitted for [illegible]ormation of those who would escape [illegible]ded dust of a thickly populated [illegible] the heat of the summer. The [illegible] alluded to above is an im[illegible]ing near [illegible] capable of accommodat[illegible]with all the needed guests, fitted up [illegible]furnished throughout with improvements, and [illegible]expense. Its [illegible] without regard to [illegible]airy rooms, and [illegible] high ceilings, [illegible]room render it one [illegible] billiard room in this section. The [illegible] hotels in front of the house ex[illegible]ounds in banks, and are laid out [illegible] river walks, croquet plots, flower beds [illegible] and etc.

In the rear of the hotel are the [illegible]tages, in which are to be found all the [illegible]veniences requisite for the comfort of the occupants. The hotel and cottages are lighted throughout with a very superior quality of gas. The scenery for miles around is of the most picturesque description. The water of the springs is cold and pleasant to the taste and contains iron and other minerals. Taken all in all Ellanova Springs is one of the most attractive places to spend the summer that we have ever visited, and its proximity to the city should alone constitute a sufficient inducement to our citizens to look into its claims before making their arrangements for the coming season.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD BOY, son of Mr. Shaley, of the Twelfth ward, was run over yesterday by a milk wagon, driven by Charles Hisker, and severely injured. Hisker was arrested and held for a hearing.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Exciting Contest for the Sheriffalty.

The Nomination Postponed for One Week.

Ralph Richardson for Recorder and Joseph H. Gray for Register.

William H. McCleary for Clerk of the Courts, and James W. Bell for Poor Director.

Captain John McClelland and Augustus Beckert for Commissioners, and Henry Warner for Controller.

The Republican County Conventions, four in number, assembled yesterday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, in the several court rooms assigned for their accommodation, and proceeded to the transaction of the business which called them together.

It was unfortunate, at the outset, that better arrangements had not been made for enabling the delegates to do their work without interference and annoyance from outsiders. There were about nine hundred delegates present, and these were divided into four equal parts, each occupying one of the Common Pleas Court rooms. Add to these an equal number of spectators and lobbyists, working more or less ardently in the interest of the several candidates, and some idea may be had of the crowded condition of the limited quarters, and the excitement and confusion which prevailed. If delegates only had been admitted "within the bar," and all others kept in the lobby, there would have been much better order, a good degree of comfort, and the business would have been greatly facilitated. As it was, the doors were thrown open to all, the rooms were densely packed, and it was simply impossible to get on in an orderly manner.

The Convention to nominate a Sheriff, after an hour spent in a vain attempt to come down to business, adjourned from the Court House to City Hall; but in the latter place, although the delegates had room enough, and were comparatively free from outside influences, succeeded no better, and were finally compelled to adjourn for one week—after a struggle the most heated and prolonged ever witnessed in the history of our county politics.

The other conventions, however, got through without difficulty, and adjourned in good time—the nominations giving general satisfaction, and provoking no more than the usual bitterness of personal disappointment, which will speedily fade from recollection.

Messrs. Henry Warner for Controller, Ralph Richardson for Recorder, Wm. H. McCleary for Clerk of the Courts, Joseph H. Gray for Register, and Augustus Beckert for Commissioner, were all renominated. These officers have all proved faithful servants of the people, and the Republicans of the county are willing to continue them for another term. The new candidates are Captain John McClelland for Commissioner, and James W. Bell for Director of the Poor. The excellent gentlemen, who now will receive the full party vote.

Following are the reports of the several conventions:

CONVENTION NO. 1—SHERIFF.

Convention No. 1, for the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff, met in Room 1 of the Common Pleas Court No. 1, and was called to order at eleven o'clock by C. S. Fetterman, Esq., who stated that the first business in order was the election of temporary officers.

The room at this time was pretty well filled with outsiders, and a motion was made and carried that all should retire, and that none be admitted except those having proper credentials. Messrs. Wainwright, Hoosack, R. Elliott and T. B. Graham to examine the credentials as they were presented at the door.

Great confusion prevailed at this point, and the effort to clear the hall was not successful. Finally a motion was made that the committee appointed to examine credentials be instructed to secure City Hall and to take charge of the door so as to prevent any improper delegates from entering. After some delay Mr. Elliott, from the above named committee, reported that City Hall had been secured, and that police officers had been stationed at the doors, and had been instructed to refuse admission to any person not provided with credentials.

REMOVAL TO CITY HALL.

The delegates then proceeded to City Hall, and by one o'clock r. m. all had been admitted in the manner prescribed—i. e., upon showing their credentials at the door.

Owing to mismanagement on the part of somebody, however, hundreds of persons not delegates managed to gain admission, and the confusion was nearly as great as at the court rooms.

The Chair again called the Convention to order, and announced that the first business in order was the re-election of Temporary Secretaries.

Mr. J. P. McKee moved that each candidate be allowed to nominate his own Secretary. This was adopted and the following were named: H. B. Swan, (Gillis); J. DeCamp, (Diehl); D. C. Hultz, (Fife); W. W. Barker, (Cluley).

The following gentlemen were appointed to keep order in the hall: John H. Hare, J. P. McKee, Wm. Hill, T. S. Walters, Wm. McClurg, H. H. McCormick, William Stevens, John Christy, William Kober, William Jones.

On motion of W. C. Cooke, Alderman Isaac Stewart was appointed Secretary in the interest of Judge Parke.

RECEPTION OF CREDENTIALS.

The reception of credentials was next declared in order. Previous to calling the districts, however, a barrier of seats was erected across the hall some thirty feet from the platform, inside of which the delegates were requested to come as their respective districts were called by the Secretaries.

Quite a long time was consumed in calling the districts, owing to the confusion of the room. It was found that there were contests in the Second district, Second ward; Fourth district, Sixth ward; Third district, Eleventh ward; Seventh district, Thirteenth ward; First district, Twenty-fourth ward; Second district, Thirty-fifth ward; Third ward, Allegheny, delegates at large; First district, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and Snowden township, making twelve in all.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates:

PITTSBURTH.

First ward—First district, John Evans; Second district, W. B. Hunter; Third district, R. C. Elliott.

Second ward—First district, W. M. De Camp; Second district, A. Ludwig and Thos. Phelps, (contest); Third district, John K. Scott.

Third ward—First district, Jerry Murphy; Second district, Wm. A. Reed.

Fourth ward—First district, Jno. M. Robb; Second district, Samuel Anderson; Third district, W. A. Kiseaddin.

Fifth ward—First district, T. M. Gillespie; Second district, H. D. Barker; Third district, T. Heaslett; Fourth district, J. C. Hetzel; at large, John Fuchs, Ed. Lare.

Fifth ward—First district, W. C. Cook; Second district, J. Stewart; Third district, T. W. Jones.

Sixth ward—First district, Thos. Edwards; Second district, J. D. Strouse; Third district, T. R. Callen.

Seventh ward—First district, Lewis Jacoby; Second district, F. Beilstein and F. Stahl; Third district, H. Snaman.

Eighth ward—First district, George Salter; Second district, A. Faust.

Ninth ward—R. B. Jones.

Tenth ward—John Vanohlen.

Eleventh ward—Robert Wilson.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—First ward, C. W. Hoffman, H. R. Tassey; Second ward, L. Havey; Third ward, A. Imbrie.

Braddocks—D. Nichols.

Bellevue—J. M. Clavey.

Beltzhoover—F. Lanning.

Chartiers—Wm. Hill.

Elna—Henry Seibe.

Elizabeth—Wm. Jones.

Millvale—Jno. Davis.

Manfield—A. Swanman.

Sewickly—W. B. Hamilton.

Sharpsburg—R. M. Coyle and C. A. W. Redlich.

Tarentum—G. W. McGraw.

Verona—W. D. Houghlilver.

West Bellevue—N. W. Shafer.

West Elizabeth—Joel Martin.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin—First district, J. B. Risher; Second district, John Noble.

Chartiers—Wm. Creighton.

Collier—D. C. Hultz.

Crescent—W. Bauman.

Elizabeth—First district, S. Scott; Second district, H. Borland; Third district, T. C. Douglass; Fourth district, John H. Watson.

East Deer—First district, James Davis; Second district, J. C. Bunting.

Franklin—Isaac Neely.

Fawn—R. M. Gibson.

Findley—Wm. Creighton.

Forward—Wm. Schrader.

Hampton—D. McCally.

Harrison—F. Lance.

Harmar—John Henderson.

Indiana—W. W. Shaw.

Jefferson—S. P. Havy, Alex. Walker.

Kilbuck—First district, J. F. Diffenbacher; Second district, H. Borland.

Leet—Wm. L. Jones.

Lower St. Clair—Wm. Hays, A. Gridver.

Lincoln—R. H. Caughey.

Mifflin—First district, Wm. J. Snodgrass; Second district, Geo. Peat; Third district, Jas. McDonald.

Moon—H. S. Fergus.

Marshall—W. E. Richards.

McCandless—Wm. Ramage.

North Fayette—F. Shaffer.

Neville—Wm. Bragdon.

North Versailles—J. G. Hickman.

Ohio—John M. Semans.

O Hara—J. B. Beatty.

Plum—J. G. McClung.

Penn—Burchfield.

Penn—N. Burchfield.

Pine—A. English.

Patton—First district, Wm. L. Hunter; Second district, James Carothers.

Robinson—First district, I. M. Ross, Wm. Mauss.

Ross—First district—J. J. Gillespie; Second district, Dr. Bigler.

Reserve—N. Barnhart.

Richland—J. S. Noddle.

Shaler—First district, C. Bauerline; Second district, John Herron.

S. Versailles—Second district, John Christy; Third district, J. A. Ross.

Snowden—Joseph Huitz, (contest).

Sewickley—Charles Brooks.

Scott—First district, A. Griffin; Second district, J. B. McDonald.

Stowe—John Caughey.

Upper St. Clair—First district, Wm. Moore; Second district, W. G. Fife.

Union—R. W. hite.

Wilkins—First district, Wm. McKelvy; Second district, John Hetherington.

West Deer—John E. Hazlett.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

A motion to proceed to the election of a permanent Chairman was made and carried, when General Blakeley and Mr. J. S. Woodwell were nominated.

The Chair stated that it would require 112 votes to elect.

Mr. Elliott moved that in the districts where there were contests, neither claimants should be allowed to vote.

An amendment was offered that those parties who held certificates signed by all the election officers should be allowed to vote.

The motion as amended was adopted.

At this stage it was found that the roll of delegates had not been completed, and considerable time elapsed before the Secretaries were ready to proceed with the election. This work having at length been performed, the voting commenced.

Before the calling of the list had been completed it became evident that General Blakeley was elected, when Mr. Murphy moved he be elected by acclamation.

Several of the delegates objected, insisting that the voting should be continued to the end of the list. The motion was not entertained, and the voting was completed, resulting in 137 votes for Blakeley and 95 for Woodwell.

Mr. Blakeley came upon the platform and made a brief speech, thanking the Convention for having honored him as its choice for presiding officer. He said he would not detain the convention with any further remarks, as the proceedings had already been protracted to such that he knew all would agree with him that the first thing to be done was the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff.

The temporary Secretaries were, on motion, continued as permanent officers.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. C. L. Magee moved that a committee of five on Contested Seats be appointed.

The motion was adopted and the Chair appointed Messrs. John Sample, Robert Dalzell, J. McClurg, C. L. Magee, John Evans.

The Chair stated that during the absence of the committee the names of candidates for nomination could be suggested, whereupon William J. Diehl, Thomas K. Lindsey, Richard H. Fife, Samuel B. Cluley were named.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONTESTS.

Mr. C. L. Magee, from the Committee on Contested Seats, submitted a report, admitting contestants as follows:

First district, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, Thos. H. Phelps admitted in place of Adolph Ludwig.

Fourth district, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, in favor of Edward Everson, sitting member.

Second district, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, in favor of sitting member.

First district, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, J. C. Moore admitted against Wm. Robinson.

Second district, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, sitting member admitted.

Third ward, Allegheny, delegate at large, Hugh Renwick admitted against William Wetmuth.

First district, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and Snowden township, sitting members admitted.

ADJOURNMENT FOR ONE WEEK.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate, but had not proceeded far when numerous motions to adjourn were made. Every attempt to continue the balloting was met with cries for adjournment. The delegates seemed well enough disposed to accomplish the work before them, but they were seriously interrupted by outsiders, a great many of whom were Democrats, who were evidently there for that purpose. It became so transparent that it was thought best to adjourn for one week, in order to relieve the convention of the pernicious influence which was forced upon it by Democratic politicians with the hope of bettering the chances of the candidate to be nominated by that party. The Chairman therefore announced that the convention was adjourned till next Tuesday.

CONVENTION NO. 2—RECORDER AND REGISTER.

Hon. John C. Newmeyer called the convention to order, and expressed the hope that order and harmony would characterize the proceedings.

Nominations for temporary secretaries were then declared in order, when the following were nominated and elected: William B. Neeper, George W. Wilson, B. C. Christy, A. L. Thomas, John A. Fox, I. N. Patterson, R. P. Duff, Wm. Seibert, John McDonald, Samuel McElroy.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—First district, C. Heidner; Second district, F. Jacobs; Third district, W. J. Fullerton.

Second ward—First district, H. Vierheller; Second district, Samuel S. Mason; Third district, W. Kepner.

Third ward—First district, Louis Kettleburg; Second district, S. P. Fulton.

Fourth ward—First district, W. W. Thompson; Second district, Wm. McGhee; Third district, M. A. Verner.

Fifth ward—First district, J. W. Taylor; Second district, M. Van Baalen; Third district, Wm. A. White.

Sixth ward—First district, R. Jones; Second district, A. L. Thomas; Third district, Frank P. Case; Fourth district, Geo. Gerwig.

Seventh ward—First district, Fred. Rueh; Second district, Jos. Roush; Third district, G. W. Wilson.

Eighth ward—First district, J. J. Booth; Second district, Ed. Shore; Third district, J. D. Vierheller; Fourth district, J. G. Bryant.

Ninth ward—First district, James Boyd; Second district, Jas. Ingle; Third district, A. Zacharias.

Tenth ward—First district, J. B. Shannon; Second district, J. H. Zacharias.

Eleventh ward—First district, Jacob Keidle; Second district, Richardson; Third district, Henry Shornhorst; Fourth district, Fred. Craft.

Twelfth ward—First district, Jas. Acheson; Second district, Thos. Rosewell; Third district, W. W. Herron; Fourth district, Vincent Stephen.

Thirteenth ward—First district, John A. Hunter; Second district, (contest,) Alfred Lawton, Samuel Belfore; Third district, J. C. Reyburn.

Fourteenth ward—First district, George B. Moore; Second district, E. S. Morrow; Third district, J. Vanzandt; Fourth district, J. C. Wilt; Fifth district, D. W. Griffith.

Fifteenth ward—First district, Lewis Lewis; Second district, L. McGinnis; Third district, Wm. M. Ramsey.

Sixteenth ward—First district, Thomas M. Thomas; Second district, Samuel R. Baldwin; Third district, Samuel McElroy; Fourth district, Wm. Irwin; Fifth district, H. Marshall.

Seventeenth ward—First district, J. Wainwright; Second district, E. Pearson; Third district, Jno. F. Evans; Fourth district, Jas. M. Moreland.

Eighteenth ward—W. P. Siebert.

Nineteenth ward—First district, Jno. H. McMaster; Second district, E. C. Negley; Third district, R. M. Marrin.

Twentieth ward—First district, J. F. Dennison; Second district, R. S. Ferguson; Third district, R. Q. Whitten.

Twenty-first ward—First district, Thos. M. Brady; Second district, John H. Jones; Third district, Geo. T. Hedrick.

Twenty-second ward—First district, M. J. Fleming; Second district, T. D. Keller.

Twenty-third ward—First district, Samuel Ertson; Second district, E. F. Anderson.

Twenty-fourth ward—First district, Jno. C. Rose; Second district, Reese Jones.

Twenty-fifth ward—First district, A. C. Jarrett; Second district, R. D. Bracey; Third district, Wm. Pfeil.

Twenty-sixth ward—First district, J. M. Jarreth; Second district, George Trautman; Third district, James D. Reed; Fourth district, George H. Walker.

Twenty-seventh ward—First district, John Messer; Second district, R. C. Dalzell.

Twenty-eighth ward—First district, A. C. Dalzell; Second district, Adam Weldman; Third district, James Pahest.

Twenty-ninth ward—First district, William H. Price; Second district, W. C. Fees.

Thirtieth ward—First district, M. S. Humphreys; Second district, James Neely.

Thirty-first ward—David Seafern.

Thirty-second ward—First district, Charles Kohlmeyer; Second district, John McVeigh.

Thirty-third ward—David Hunter.

Thirty-fourth ward—Charles Haas.

Thirty-fifth ward—First district, Charles Hayes; Second district, John L. Vaughn.

Thirty-sixth ward—First district, Richard Cuody; Second district, Joseph Ellis.

Thirty-seventh ward—First district, John Fisher; Second district, John W. Griest.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Andrew Glen.

At large—J. M. Kelley, W. J. Keller, W. P. Hunter.

Second ward—First district, Saml. C. Greer; Second district, John McDonald; Third district, Wm. J. Drahar; Fourth district, Russell Miller.

At large—J. P. Gregg, Alfred Slack.

Third ward—First district, L. D. Harbaugh; Second district, Hugh Renwick; Third district, Edwin H. Wiebel; Fourth district, Chas. Engman; Fifth district, Peter Rohrer.

At large—A. J. Pentecost, Wm. Klauss.

Fourth ward—First district, David Neillie; Second district, Alex. Agnew; Third district, Samuel Hazlett; Fourth district, O. C. Lappe.

At Large—R. H. Blair, Wm. J. Shupp.

Fifth ward—First district, J. N. Patterson; Second district, H. R. Irwin; Third district, Wm. Finney.

Sixth ward—First district, James Parkhill; Second district, W. B. McVicker; Third district, Jno. H. Trimble.

At Large—S. J. Christ.

Seventh ward—First district, John Bolen; Second district, Frank Hoff; Third district, Geo. McCort.

Eighth ward—First district, Geo. Moul; Second district, Robert B. Reno.

Ninth ward—Wm. R. Carham.

Tenth ward—Wm. Bowman.

Eleventh ward—Andrew Johnson.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport,—First ward, John David, W. A. Dunshee; Second ward, W. E. Harrison; Third ward, George Lawton.

Braddocks—S. W. Decker.

Bellevue—John Snodgrass.

Beltzhoover—Jas. Hay.

Chartiers—W. J. Glenn.

Elna—J. E. Williams.

Elizabeth—Andrew Egbert.

Fourteenth ward—First district, Wm. McAdams, Second district, A. S. Bright; Fourth district, H. Honse; Fifth district, E. Davis, Jr.

Fifteenth ward—First district, John Upperman; Second district, John Piper; Third district, S. F. Kerr.

Sixteenth ward—First district, Wm. Hill; Second district, John White; Third district, G. Nessenthaler; Fourth district, W. Dietrich; Fifth district, G. H. Blum.

Seventeenth ward—First district, John D. Rosen; Second district, Fred. Falibachs; Third district, Wm. Serby; Fourth district, Chas. North.

Eighteenth ward—Geo. Beadle.

Nineteenth ward—First district, John G. McConnel; Second district, John Borland; Third district, R. C. Patterson.

Twentieth ward—Second district, Alex. Pitcairn; Third district, L. B. Richard.

Twenty-first ward—First district, A. M. Keppel; Second district, David Jones; Third district, R. L. King.

Twenty-second ward—First district, W. Alderson; Second district, T. G. Smith.

Twenty-third ward—First district, Henry Pfau.

Twenty-fourth ward—First district, G. W. Scott; Second district, Emanuel Reichart.

Twenty-fifth ward—First district, Henry Becker; Second district, Jno. A. McMillan.

Twenty-sixth ward—First district, H. Walker; Second district, L. Heinrich; Third district, Jno. Bradley; Fourth district, Fred. Herl.

Twenty-seventh ward—First district, B. W Hartman; Second district, Jenkin Jones.

Twenty-eighth ward—First district, William Young; Second district, Daniel Weaver; Third district, Robert McDonald.

Twenty-ninth ward—First district, E. G. Kreban; Second district, J. M. Hartzell.

Thirtieth ward—First district, Lewis Fork; Second district, W. F. Wilkes.

Thirty-first ward—J. A. Shuck.

Thirty-second ward—First district, John Willert; Second district, C. A. Boucher.

Thirty-third ward—Thos. Rouster.

Thirty-fourth ward—Wesley Aurin.

Thirty-fifth ward—First district, Julian Widdocks; Second district, J. B. Thompson.

Thirty-sixth ward—First district, W. C. Taylor; Second district, Thomas Fording.

Thirty-seventh ward—First district, L. G. Lohr; Second district, T. F. Anshultz.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. D. Boyd.

At large—R. A. Young, Geo. Matthews, R. S. Thompson.

Second ward, Fourth district—Adam Frey.

Third ward, First district—James C. Miller.

Second district, Samuel Hastings, Third district, David Smith, Fourth district, Chas. Engmeller, Fifth district, John K. Reynolds.

At large—John Ogden, James A. Sholes.

Fourth ward—First district, John Kessler, Second district, John Fielding, Third district, J. B. Jones, Fourth district, C. Holmes.

At Large—W. Smythe, D. Hollis.

Fifth ward—First district, W. J. Caughey; Second district, W. McClinton; Third district, James H. Lindsay.

Sixth ward—First district, John C. Harper; Second district, First, Third district, Jacob Fred. Thomas.

Seventh ward—First district, J. Bright; Second district, G. Burt; Third district, T. Scofield.

Eighth ward—First district, Geo. Wilhelm; Second district, S. P. Rober; Third district, O. J. Harrington,

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—Joseph Douglass; Second ward, Nathan Kirkwood; Third ward P. M. Lysle.

Braddocks—James Petty.

Bellevue—E. H. Whitney.

Beltzhoover—Henry Fern.

Chartiers—J. McII. Robb.

Elna—H. Miller.

Elizabeth—A. E. Fergus.

Millvale—A. Johnson.

Mansfield—A. McQuitty.

Sewickley—Robert Glancy.

Sharpsburg—H. P. Denham, W. Swindle.

Tarentum—John B. Reed.

Verona—F. Wright, James Marshall.

West Bellevue—Thos. P. Welch.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin—First district, Jno. N. Stone; Second district, John Wilson.

Chartiers—D. K. McGonnegle.

Collier—Geo. B. Forsythe.

Elizabeth—First district, Jno. Speer; Second district, Adam Kurbe; Third district, Col. J. Copeland; Fourth district, Jno. Watson.

East Deer—First district, J. Row; Second district, Arch. Pillow.

Franklin—Isaac Pillow.

Fawn—Jno. D. Marvin.

Findley—W. Hays.

Forward—Jos. Lyle.

Hampton—Wm. W. McKee.

Harrison—Thos. Harrison.

Harmer—A. G. Armstrong.

Indiana—J. Quinnett.

Jefferson—Denny O'Neil.

Kilbuck—First district, J. M. Courtney; Second district, Jos. M. Crowe.

Leet—Samuel Neely.

Lower St. Clair—First district, Fred. Hampe; Second district, John Paul.

Lincoln—David Hotten.

Mifflin—First district, Jas. Means; Second district, A. J. Brady.

Moon—W. S. Deemer.

Marshall—Thomas Neeley.

McCandless—Jas. Wallace.

North Fayette—H. M. Scott.

Neville—Hutchison Hamilton.

North Versailles—R. McCracken.

Ohio—Henry B. Thompson.

O'Hara—Jas. Saches.

Plum—S. P. Kuhn.

Penn—Henry Snively.

Patton—First district, W. Johnston; Second district, W. Haymaker.

Robinson—First district, Wm. McKean; Second district, H. M. Glass.

Ross—First district, Hannah D. Sites; Second district, A. Aynelen.

Reserve—Charles Becker.

Richland—David S. Dickson.

Shaler—First district, James A. Wybil; Second district, Henry Brown.

South Versailles—First District J. M. Shearer, Second district, John Lynch; Third district, A. M. Shearer.

Snowden—H. L. Marshall.

South Fayette—B. Boyce.

Sewickley—Samuel Sarver.

Scott—First district, Thomas Gamble; Second district, Robert Long.

Stowe—John Caughey.

Upper St. Clair—First District, Henry Andrews; Second district, John Espy.

Union—James W. Houdenschild.

Wilkins—First district, ; Second district, H. R. Chalfant.

West Deer—Robert Herron.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

John G. McConnell, Esq., was, on motion of Alderman Buller, unanimously elected permanent Chairman of the Convention.

On taking the chair he thanked the Convention, and announced the choice of Vice Presidents in order.

Joseph A. Butler, Samuel Hastings, Danl. Wenke, Samuel Neillie and S. Thompson as Vice Presidents, were also elected by acclamation.

The temporary Secretaries were retained as permanent officers of the Convention.

NOMINATION OF W. H. MCCLEARY.

A motion was adopted to proceed to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Courts.

D. L. Smith, Esq., in a few remarks highly complimentary to the competency and efficiency of the present incumbent, Mr. McCleary, submitted his name, and the announcement was hailed with applause.

There being no other names submitted, Mr. McCleary was nominated by acclamation.

In response to loud calls, the nominee appeared and heartily thanked the Convention, promising that, if elected, he would endeavor to fill the office to the satisfaction of the public. As he retired he was vociferously applauded.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

The Chairman announced that those delegates representing the boroughs and townships should now proceed to nominate a candidate for Director of the Poor.

James W. Bell, of Robinson township, and Minus Tindle were nominated.

It was decided to vote *viva voce* by districts, but before proceeding far the name of Mr. Tindle was withdrawn, and Mr. Bell was made the nominee by acclamation.

On motion the Convention then adjourned.

CONVENTION NO. 4—CONTROLLER AND COMMISSIONERS.

Capt. John W. Gilfillan called this convention to order, and announced the choice of Secretaries in order.

Messrs: James A. McDevitt, C. Gillespie, J. H. Miller, J. G. Little, T. H. Hunter, W. T. Wallace and R. D. Nicholson were chosen temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following named gentlemen were admitted to seats upon presenting their credentials:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—First district, Aug. Buch; Second district, Jno. Cuthbert; Third district, Michael Schentz.

Second ward—First district, Jos. M. Gazzam; Second district, Reese Owens; Third district, Jno. Wilson.

Third ward—First district, Jas. McNeil; Second district, Peter Dessler.

Fourth ward—First district, W. A. Herron; Second district, Samuel Bowden; Third district, A. P. Thompson.

Fifth ward—First district, F. M. Gipner; Second district, Jno. F. Moore; Third district, P. Potter.

Sixth ward—First district, R. P. Nicholson; Second district, David Sitzler; Third district, Geo. R. Beecher; Fourth district, Wm. Sloan.

Seventh ward—First district, Edward C. Muth ews; Second district, J. D. McFarland; Third district, W. S. Foster.

Eighth ward—First district, W. J. Mawhinny; Second district, Chas. Martin; Third district, Jno. G. Little; Fourth district, T. W. Baker.

Ninth ward—First district, H. Ekin; Second district, John Johnston; Third district, Arch Sproul.

Tenth ward—First district, Wm. Taylor, Second district, John B. Dickson.

Eleventh ward—First district, Christ. Beckert; Second district, George W. Rankin; Third district, Dominick Gallagher; Fourth district, Thomas H. Hunter.

Twelfth ward—First district, John D. Little; Second district, J. C. Hayburn; Third district, C. C. Tussey; Fourth district, Robert McNeil.

Thirteenth ward—First district, Joseph Crawford; Second district, Robert Inder; Third district, J. M. Melanthy.

Fourteenth ward—First district, William B. Evans; Second district, J. A. McDevitt; Third district, Matthew Mawhinney; Fourth district, James McKnight; Fifth district, R. N. Craig.

Fifteenth ward—First district, George Flaccus; Second district, Steven Dietrich; Third district, Louis Bier.

Sixteenth ward—First district, Louis Bier; Second district, G. Edrington; Third district, William Palmer; Fourth district, R. H. Smith; Fifth district, A. Degalman.

Seventeenth ward—First district, Geo. Tease; Second district, William Smith; Third district, O. H. P. Pearson; Fourth district, George Norcott.

Eighteenth ward—David Kirk.

Nineteenth ward—First district, John L. Brown; Second district, A. P. McWilliams; Third district, H. K. McClelland.

Twentieth ward—First district, J. H. Baum; Second district, W. J. Friday; Third district, John R. Baum.

Twenty-first ward—First district, Charles A. Kehew; Second district, George Cook; Third district, George Bradley.

Twenty-second ward—First district, M. Hoch; Second district, J. H. Miller.

Twenty-third ward—First district, William Barker; Second district, A. B. Davis.

Twenty-fourth ward—First district, Edwin Matheson; Second district, James P. Johnson.

Twenty-fifth ward—First district, John L. Jordan; Second district, R. J. Speilman; Third district, Mich. Abrand.

Twenty-sixth ward—First district, Sam. P. Comwith; Second district, M. A. Schmbolt; Third district, Philip Hoer; Fourth district, Wm. Succup.

Twenty-seventh ward—First district, Fred. Frey; Second district, August Ammon.

Twenty-eighth ward—First district, Caspar Wehrung; Second district, John Kohl; Third district, John J. Davis.

Twenty-ninth ward—First district, John Philips; Second district, B. M. McCoy.

Thirtieth ward—First district, Wm. B. Gough; Second district, Adam Snure.

Thirty-first ward—John Hindmaren.

Thirty-second ward—First district, Henry Meyer; Second district, Geo. Noble.

Thirty-third ward—N. Brokaw.

Thirty-fourth ward—A. H. Stuart.

Thirty-fifth ward—First district, Peter Baker; Second district, Robt. Gray.

Thirty-sixth ward—First district, Joseph Jones; Second district, Thos. Reaif.

Thirty-seventh ward—First district, A. Stewart; Second district, Levi Ludwick.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—C. W. Lyon.

At Large—L. B. Smith, James McCleary, Thos. Nely.

Second ward, First district—Saml D. Sholes, Second district, Thos. Ward, Third district, H. Pfeil, Fourth district, Saml Wood, Jr.

At Large—W. H. Graham, B. B. Rodgers.

Third ward, First district—Jno. Murphy, Second district, Jno. Aikens, Third district, Fred Beckert, Fourth district, Henry Gerwig, Fifth district, G. P. Beilstein.

At Large—N. Vogtley.

Fourth ward, First district—Abe Pat